Rs 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. VI. NO. 112 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Port via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in ink making.
*Try and reap its benefit.*
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,350,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Mombasa |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Karachi | Colombo | Kisumo |
| Lahore | Kandy | Jinja |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Kampala |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Entebbe |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Tanga, East Africa |
| Tuticorin | Zanzibar | Dar-es-Salam, East Africa |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hongkong | Penang |
| Bangkok | Iloilo | Puket |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Karachi | Saigon |
| Calcutta | Klang | Seremban |
| Canton | Kobe | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Kwala Lumpor | Singapore |
| Colombo | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Delhi | Manila | Taiping (F.M.S.) |
| Foochow | Medan | Tavoy |
| Haiphong | New York | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Peking | Yokohama |

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital ..... £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £250,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kwala Lumpor |
| Batavia | Howrah (Calcutta) | Madras |
| Bombay | Kandy | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Karachi | Penang |
| Colombo | Kota Bahru (Kelantan) | Rangoon |
| Delhi | | Shanghai |
| Galle | | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest there on as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING,

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Those who have not invested in War Bond are advised o do so at once as the 9th, 10th and 11th of September are holidays and the War Loan closes on Saturday, the 14th September 1918.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LIMITED.
BANKERS.
109, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
Receive funds in Current Saving and Deposit Accounts, Grant Advances on Government Paper, Shares and Stocks, Gold and Silver Ornaments and easily marketable commodities and on commercial credit of customers known to us for a long time effect purchase and sale of Securities and collect interest and dividends. Apply to
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
M.A., Ph. D.

BANKING,

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 18,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed when does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
E. F. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.
ISSUE OF
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1921.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1923.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 103 in 1925.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 105 in 1928.
Applications for the above may be made on and after June 3rd through—
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

"ESAALI"
OF
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (EMPIRE BUILDING)
THE HOUSE FOR "SILKS OF VALUE"
Our stock contains a wonderful assortment of
DAINTY SILKS . .
FOR
DAINTY GARMENTS
TEXTURE—FASCINATING
COLOURING—DELIGHTFUL
AHMED E. ESSAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING,

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... | 12,00,00,000/ |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | 7,00,70,050/ |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | 69,93,950/ |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Opp. New Share Bazaar.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GENTLEMEN TO SECURE ARTISTIC ARTICLES TO DECORATE THEIR HALLS, AND DRAWING ROOMS.
Grand auction sale of very valuable, Rare and especially selected artistic coloured marble Italian Statues, Lite size coloured and White marble ball figures, specially made by well-known artist etc., etc.
Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 6th day of September, 1918 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medows Street, Opp. New Share Bazaar Ex. S. S. "Cabato" the very valuable, Rare, and especially selected coloured marble Italian statues, artistic gilt hall figures specially made by well-known artist, powder boxes, photo frames, vases, centre piece duck bowls, paper weights of assorted designs and colours, etc., etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th Sept., 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1289.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH SEPTEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ARTISTIC DESIGNED, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS, DEVJI KANJI AND OTHER WELL KNOWN MAKERS, COTTAGE PIANO BY MESSRS. KANAKE IRON SAFE BY GODREJ, ETC., ETC.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder, the very valuable artistic latest designed luxurious hold furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Kanji and other well known makers, such as telescopic sliding dining tables, dining chairs, meatsafes, mirrored sideboards, rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, silver show cases, rich palm stands, sweet-toned full compass iron framed piano by Messrs. Kanake, pianola with roller by Messrs. S. Rose & Co., gramophone with selected English records, rich tapoys, jardineer stands, very rich iron and brass double and single beds, double and single bedroom almirahs, English glass and porcelainware, plated ware, iron safe of C quality by Godrej, etc., etc.
The property of A. W. Collins Scott, Esqr., Superintendent, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, including that of others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 PIECES TUSSORES.
On FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort,
40 Pieces about 1,500 to 1,800 yards Tussores,
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th Sept., 1918.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.
Eminent Doctor investigates my cures, writes 3rd July:—
"I am very deeply impressed. Certainly you appear to have had excellent results with your treatment, especially in your wife's case and also in Mr. (a well known Government official)." Should my wife's case prove successful, you will find me a staunch supporter."
LIEUT.-COLONEL DELIGHTED AT MY GREAT SUCCESS writes:—
"I must say that I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health as your patient has shown."
BOMBAY STUDENT CURED writes 20th July:—
"I am now quite well and fit and hope to join my College in Bombay next November."
ANOTHER DOCTOR marvels at my success. Letter 21st July:—
"He marvels at the improvement, which he had been watching very closely. He has strongly advised a continuation of your treatment."
BOMBAY LADY writes 24th July:—
"Her health is much better and no fever at all, and every day is improving."
This lady spent several months at Panchgani under Dr. Bilimoria, result fever very high, weight reduced, blood in sputum, consumption almost "Hopeless."
VISIT TO BOMBAY.
FREE INTERVIEW.
Orient Hotel.
Sept. 5th—4 to 7 p.m.
Sept. 6th—10 to 1 p.m. 4 to 8 p.m.
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.D., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.
LONAVLA.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5,000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

## MISCELLANEOUS

HYPNOTIST WANTED to cure a Neurasthenic by auto-suggestion or hypnotism. Write at once with credentials to NAWAB SYED AULAD HUSAIN KHAN, Dahri Aghamir, Lucknow. 1659

WANTED.—To KNOW our customers that our Retail Branch at Kalbadevi Road, will remain open only on SATURDAY, and SUNDAYS, K. C. MARROTT, Largest Importer of Secondhand Clothing 189/91, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 1776. 1689

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for a steamer. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 808, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1655

WANTED—SECOND OFFICER for Steamer. Apply Box No. 819, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1692

WANTED.—10 CLERKS on 30 for permanent Government service, Bombay security essential; apply sharp to the EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Poona City. 1699

WANTED—3 experienced TYPISTS. Apply personally to Messrs. AMIN & DESAI, Solicitors, 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1675

WANTED.—A PARSI or a GUJARATI HINDU CLERK, in a Solicitors' Firm, having general knowledge. Apply stating salary to Box No. 817 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1684

WANTED.—A qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE for the Baroda Sanitary Association. Salary Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 with house rent Rs. 10 p.m. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Dr. D. C. Talati, Baroda 1682

WANTED—An efficient trained patriotic LADY GRADUATE strong in mathematics. Apply stating terms and experience to LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Indra Prastha Girls' High School, Delhi. 1667

WANTED—A CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT for Rangoon, one knowing Gujarati accounts will be preferred. Apply to Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1656

WANTED—A GRADUATE with good knowledge of Gujarati and Hindi to work as Secretary. Pay according to qualification. Apply to the HON. SECRETARY, the Cotton Brokers Association, Marwari Bazar, Bombay. 1647

WANTED—For the Central Telegraph Office Bombay, a MECHANIC with knowledge of watch repairing and lathe work. Starting pay Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply in person with testimonials to SUPERINTENDENT, Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division, Bombay. 1582

WANTED in Calcutta—Practical COACH-BUILDER, must be capable of taking charge of native labour, and have thorough knowledge of blacksmiths work, permanency to the right man. Reply to Box No. 805, Advt. Dept., giving particulars of previous service. 1644

WANTED.—SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 55. 10 Conveyance Allowance plus 10 War Allowance. Only those who have passed the Sub-Overseer's Examination of the Poona Engineering College need apply, stating their age and practical experience, to THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Municipality, Bombay. 1694

WANTED—At once ARTS or COMMERCE GRADUATES as office assistants, competent shorthand-typist and experienced stores purchaser for all engineering materials including electrical. Salaries according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars stating salary expected to Box, No. 815, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1679

## WANTED.

WANTED.—Ten thousand maunds of compressed HAY, delivered at Namli Rv. Station B. B. & C. I. Please quote. N. L. BANUJI, Superintendent Forests Banswara State (S. Rajputana). 1695

WANTED—To purchase a commodious and well built HOUSE at Dehra Dun suitable for the residence of a Ruling Chief. The house must be situated in a healthy quarter and on any of the main roads, with ample grounds and necessary out-houses. Apply with full particulars and plans etc., to Box No. 890, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1628

## FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to Mr. F. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—One OIL ENGINE by Ruston C. C. Type 65 B.H.P., with self started, quite new, (used for 6 months only) in running order. Please apply the BHIMANI OIL MILL, Tank Street, Soorti Moholla. 1687

FOR SALE—MOTOR BUS, Thornycroft make, seating twenty, in good running order, machine proved to be of exceptional strength. Apply "F" c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE AT BOMBAY.—Splendid pair (male and female) African Cheetahs or HUNTING LEOPARDS, quite tame, on collar and chain, imported last week. Apply Box No. 818 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1685

FOR SALE—One 18-20 B. H. P. OIL ENGINE of well known Hornsby make, one 32 lights Cox's GAS MACHINE. Both very little used and in perfect working order Please write to Mr. B J. MACKENJI, 251 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1622

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1700

## TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms, facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

TO BE LET—To Hindus only, a FLAT on Hughes, Chowpaty (available from 1st October, 1918). Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road. 1691

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, the 9th, 10th and 11th instant, being Public Holidays the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 1683

### BLANKETS FOR SALE.

SPECIAL OFFER of light weight American Cotton Blankets, slightly soiled. White, Fawn, Grey with coloured striped ends size 60 by 76 inches Rs. 6/8 each. ARMY & NAVY STORES, Bombay. 1649

### THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

THE ADJOURNED 16TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Merchants Bank, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 12th September, 1918, at 3 p.m., S.

JAINARAYEN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

Bombay, 4th September, 1918. 1693

## FOR SALE.

198 feet length of mild steel second-hand shaft, as good as new in one lot or in parts; snafu 6½in. dia., with coupling swells at both ends, in 9 pieces of 22 ft. 0in. each, complete with 9 couplings, 18 pillar-brackets and 18 pedestals with brasses for oil lubrication. Can be seen at THE SWADESHI MILLS, Kurla. Offers to be given to the Manager. 1680

## NOTICE.

MESSRS. J. ARON & Co., incorporated in New York, having appointed Mr. N. N. Bhathena, of Bombay, as their Sole Representative for India, "Exports" & "Imports", Mr. Bhathena will be glad to confer at his office Nos. 6-8, Medows Street, with business people seeking for a first class opportunity.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one HARGOVIND KANJI KOTHARI, who had been in the service since June, 1917, of my clients Messrs. A. W. RANE and Co., dealers in leather and canvas goods at Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, has left their service and he has no more connection with them from April, 1918. Any person or persons dealing with the said Kothari on behalf of Messrs. A. W. RANE and Co., will do so at his or their risk.

D. K. BHAWE,
Pleader for Messrs. A. W. Rane and Co.,
41, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, 27th August, 1918.

## WANTED.

CLERKS to fill the following vacancies on the Temporary Establishment.
One SHORTHAND TYPIST. Pay Rs. 60.
One CORRESPONDENCE CLERK knowing typewriting, Pay Rs. 30 to 35
Two ACCOUNTS CLERKS having experience of Sub-Divisional Clerk's duties Pay Rs. 30 to 35.
Two ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS, who can deposit a cash security of Rs. 100 in one lump sum, Pay Rs. 30.
Only those who have passed qualifying examinations or have experience in the P.W.D. need apply with copies of testimonials before 26th September, 1918.

C. B. POOLEY.
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.
No. 1 Char Bungalow, Poona. 1627

### THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the Board's meeting held this day, an interim dividend of Rs. 100 per share (equal to 80 per cent. per annum) free of income tax for the half year ending 30th June, 1918, has been declared payable on and after the 5th September, 1918, in the Company's registered office, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays, when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company upto 21st August, 1918. The shareholders are requested to communicate to the Agents change in their address to prevent dividend warrants being mis-sent

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th August, 1918.

N. B.—The SHARE REGISTER will be CLOSED from 22nd August to 4th September, 1918, both days inclusive. 1182

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 187 of 1918.

Re: MAHOMEDBHAI ABDIN PEERBHAI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, trading in his own name as well as in the name of M. A. Peerbhai, who up to recently resided at Centre Road, Colaba Reclamation, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... An adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the order of adjudication made herein on the 24th day of April, 1918, against the above-named Insolvent Mahomedbhai Abdin Peerbhai has been this day annulled.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1918.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 4th day of September, 1918. 1697

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1711 E 1733.
3-9-18.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of Bai SUNDERBAI, wife of Shankerlal Ramlal, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

AMBALAL MANSUKHRAM, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, merchant, residing at Bhuleshwar, Bhoiwada, without the Fort of Bombay, the universal legatee under the Will of the deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twentieth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 21st day of August, 1918.
NARAYEN C. DALAL,
Petitioner's Attorney. 1688

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MANILAL CHHABILDAS, late of Bombay, Shrimali Soni Hindu Inhabitant, a Jeweller ..... Deceased.

Bai TARA, widow of MANILAL CHHABILDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirtieth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 30th day of August, 1918.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 1701

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai PARWATI, widow of NEMCHAND PITAMBER, Bania Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

NANDKORE, widow of DAMODAR JAVERCHAND, of Mangrole, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-eighth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 30th day of August, 1918.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
1698 Petitioner's Attorneys.

## LEGAL NOTICE.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHARANDAS DEWJI THAKKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely to our client Mr. JIWABHAI MAGANLAL, the undermentioned property:—All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in any part thereto by way of mortgage charge, lien, sale, inheritance, partition, share, trust, gift, lease, easement, right of way or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale, are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust Leasehold land or ground situate lying and being at Mody Bay, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred forty-seven and five-ninth square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 29/8489 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1900(2) and Street No. 28A and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the property of Morarji Poonja, on the South by the property of Girdharlal Coonverji, on the East by the Frere Road and on the West partly by the property of Assur Veerji and partly by the property of Oodhavji Liladhar.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1918.
JAMSEDJI RUSTAMJI & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys. 1691

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & CO.

The sale of the remaining stock of Messrs. McAlpin and Co. will be resumed TO-DAY, at 2 p.m. at Waterloo Mansions, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Saddlery, Harness, Horse Kits, Boots and Shoes, Athletic Goods, Show, Cases, Furniture, large lot of metal polish, hand gladstone and dressing bags, hat, boxes, harness buckles, etc., etc.

Under instructions from M. J. Burke Esq., the Mortgagee in possession, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th September, at 2 p.m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction at "Waterloo Mansions," Mayo Road, Fort opposite Sailors' Home, the remaining Stock-in-Trade and goods of Messrs. McAlpin and Co., such as saddles, harnesses, horse kits, glass show cases stirrups, top boots, gents' and Ladies' boots and shoes, leather belts leather stationery cases, zools, numdas, snaffles, bits, hides, bicycles, office writing tables and chairs, iron safe on stand, cash boxes, stools, vice benches, Machines, boot sewing machines, one typewriter, air cushions, pillows, thermos, belts, Badminton balls and bats, footballs, tennis and riding boots, rustless, all sorts of brushes, canvas buckets, all sorts of chains, playing cards, golf sticks, champion billiard cues and ivory balls, riding and other boots, leather pieces, cricket and tennis nets and bats, hockey sticks and boots, gloves, cricket bats and balls, Sandow's developers, large lot of metal polish despatch boxes, cane chairs, wall clocks, hand gladstone and dressing bags, hat bags, harness, buckles, low arm easy chairs, table with vice presentation cups, felt hats, pieces of leather, boot trees, saddle stands, one full size model horse, hammocks wool girth, wet carpet clearer, flags and bunting cloth, cane child saddle, cobblers' tools.

The above is now on view.

TO MILLOWNERS, DYERS AND MERCHANTS UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Sulphur Black Dye in original packing and manufactured by one of the largest firms in Great Britain. By order of the Owners Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 6th September at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

26 casks about 5 tons genuine Superior Sulphur Black Dye by renowned English manufacturer. Their Sulphur Black is of excellent concentration and shade and is used daily by large number of Bombay mills. The quality is guaranteed to be exactly as sample which can be obtained from the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 8th September, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "West View," Colaba near the Colaba Railway Station the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined zjingva velvet, rich silk tapestry chesterfield sofas and chairs, rich drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, office chairs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, fancy teapoys, beaded chicks, ice box with refrigerator, rich Persian and Brussels carpets meatsafes, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of A. R. Lamb, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from TO-MORROW.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE TANJIBS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 6th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the party concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. E. H. Elias:—

5 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjibs No. 360 now lying in Bonded Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid the next day and the goods removed from the Bonded Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, at Khetwady 3rd Lane, Overlooking Sandhurst Road, with a Frontage of 120 feet.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises on SUNDAY, the 8th day of September, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following Property.—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure made up of three plots together with the three buildings or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on West side of Khetwady 3rd Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2009, 2010 and 2011 and New Nos. 9139, 9140, and 9141, Old Survey Nos. 704, 705 and 706, and New Survey Nos. 5410 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 1771, 1770 and 1769, Street Nos. 30, 28 and 26, containing by admeasurement in the aggregate 835 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Khetwady 3rd Street, on or towards the West partly by the part of Harrivallabdas Balgowandas, and partly by

## SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—(Continued.)

the property of the late Hormusji Ratanji Batliwalla, on or towards the North by the property of Balkrishna Wassudevji and on or towards the South by the property of Nusserwanji Muncherji Patel. The said property is within about sixty feet of Sandhurst Road, next to Sanghvi Building and has a frontage 120 feet and on one side commands the view of Sandhurst Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, at their Office at 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Private offers for the purchase of the said property may also be made in writing to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, up to 4 p.m. on the day previous to the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 5th Sept., 1918.

### CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of the Building Materials of the property lately purchased by Messrs. Ralli Bros., opp. Freemason Hall.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of September, 1918, 4 p.m., (S.T.), opposite the Bombay Gymkhana and Freemason Hall, the Building Materials of the Building on the premises situate at the junction of Wandby Road and Ravlin Street, the building lately purchased by Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th September, 1918.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p. m,
Mr. E. H. DuCASSE presents
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
Supported by
PAUL CHAPELLANI
in the great American film
"A ROMANCE OF THE RED CROSS"

A wonderful story opening in the Artists' quarter of Paris and passing over the battle fields of France to a war hospital, A doctor's trickery divides two lovers, but he is afterwards the means of bringing them together.

POWERFUL GRIPPING PLOT
Acting by American Stars.

NOTICE—The next programme will be started on Sunday, so patrons are advised to lose no time in seeing this famous film,

Prices:—Re. 1, Annas 8, and 4. Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4, Rs. 5.

### THE EXCELSIOR

Next Week at 6-30 daily
SHAKESPEAREAN RECITALS!
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENTS OF
MR. CHARLES HARDING
The well-known Shakespearean Character Actor
Who will give selection from his repertoire including the famous roles of
CARDINAL WOLSEY
RICHARD III
AND
SHYLOCK
Mr. Harding will appear in conjunction with a specially selected Picture Programme.

### THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
The Kalem Production
"SOCIAL PIRATES"
Each Episode complete in itself
THIS WEEK 3 EPISODES
"THE PARASITE"
"A WAR OF WITS"
'THE MILLIONAIRE PLUNGER'
Each Episode a complete story
POPULAR PRICES Rs. 2, 1 and As. 8, & 4.

## AMUSEMENTS

GALA NIGHT
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
Extra Show at 8-30
THE GAIETY CO.
Present
NEW VARIETIES
OF A
POTPOURRI OF SONGS and CHORUSES
AND
PATHE GOLD ROOSTER
in 5 acts
RUTH ROLAND
in a
MATRIMONIAL MARTYR
THE ONLY GOLD ROOSTER
in Pathe Colour
6-30 To-Night 10 p. m.
And
EXTRA SHOW AT 8-30

### THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
FRAWLEY
Comedy Co.
To-Night Thursday, 5th Sept. at 9-30
"BOUGHT & PAID FOR"
Friday, 6th Sept. at 9-30
"A HOUSE OF GLASS"
Saturday, 7th Sept. at 9-30
"A PAIR OF SIXES"
Sunday, 8th Sept. Matinee at 5-30
"TWIN BEDS"
Plans as usual at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Seats booked by telephone and not taken up before 9-15 p.m. will be cancelled.

### IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
A great Educational Film
"Queen Mary's Technical School"
AT BYCULLA
Inaugurated by
HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON
Showing in detail how our wounded are taught different trades and turned out into capable workmen, free of all charge.
8th and 9th Episodes
OF PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL
THE
HIDDEN HAND
LONESOME LUKE'S WILD WOMEN
Comedy in 2 Acts.
Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. and Sun. 5 p. m.
Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Don't Forget
TO PAY A VISIT TO THE
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET
to see the stupendous Indian production
THE BIRTH OF SHRI KRISHNA
3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Extra Show this evening at 5-15.

### THE MAJESTIC

Tram Term. Girgaum
Presents to-night at 7, 8-45, and 10-30
THE HINDUSTAN FILM CO.'S LATEST MASTERPIECE
The Birth of Shri Krishna
Directed and produced by MR. D. G. PHALKE.
The usual MAJESTIC feature—The Universal Screen Magazine.
SPECIAL SHOW TO-DAY AT 5-15.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

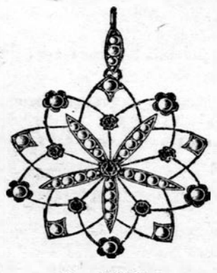
# THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
A NEW STAR
FOR EMPIRE PATRONS
**MARION DAVIES**
IN
**"RUNAWAY ROMANY"**
A Delightful Gold Rooster Play.
Beautifully Coloured.

**MARION DAVIES**
The Popular New York Musical Comedy Star
THEY CALL HER THE MOST
BEAUTIFUL GIRL ... BROADWAY!
For all those who love Beauty, whether in Woman or Picture,
**"RUNAWAY ROMANY"**
The Beautiful Pathe Photoplay with
**"MARION DAVIES"**
has a message.
**LUKE "THE MESSENGER"**
The popular Comic's latest picture
Next Week!! Next Week!!
**TOTO**
The New Cinema Star Comedian.
**BESSIE LOVE**
The New Star Comedian.

**TREACHER & Co.**
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGIST
Wines, Stores, Provisions and General Merchant,
Fort, BOMBAY.
ESTD. 1830.
*Telephone No. 2182.*
***Treacher's***
*SPECIALITIES*
* * * HEART LABELLED BRANDY
TIP-TOP TEA
KAREWA COFFEE
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.
C. C. C. Specific Cold, Cough, etc.
*Treacher & Co.*

**J. LEMONJIAN & Co.**
EUROPEAN JEWELLERS
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURED SPECIAL STOCK FOR
PAPATI



Rs. 500
22CT. GOLD SET, BRILLIANTE DIAMONDS.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C. 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above.—BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices.—All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances viz., Glass Slides. TEST TUBES. AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone 11 Telegrams: "Gundisan"


# COMMERCIAL

## ARRIVAL QUOTATIONS

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept 2nd.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 9,000 |
| ,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp | |
| ,, ,, Sales of East Indian | 600 |
| ,, ,, Imports | 1,000 |
| Std. Americans spot trading value | 25.03 |
| Egyptian F.G.F sakellaridis | 30.18 |
| New York 11-0 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) | New York and New Orlean Markets closed to-day. |
| New Orleans 9-30 a.m. | |

BUSINESS PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 2nd

New Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| Sept. | 24.81 |
| Oct. | 24.48 |
| Nov | 24 19 |
| Dec. | 24 01 |
| Jan. | 23 83 |

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool Sept 2nd

New Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| Sept | 30.19 |

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 2nd.

| | |
|---|---|
| G. Bengal Good | 18.15 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good | 18 50 |
| ,, ,, Fine | 20.00 |
| No. 1 Oomra Good | 21.00 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good | 21.75 |
| ,, ,, Fine | 22.25 |
| Broach Good | 24.25 |
| ,, Fully Good | 24.50 |
| ,, Fine | 24.75 |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Sept. 4.

The Bureau Report was received here to-day and the following table gives the Average Condition of the American Crop for the past ten years, as also the condition for May, June, July and August for the present season.

| Season. | May. | June. | July. | August. | Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 | 82.3 | 85.8 | 73.6 | 55.7 | .. |
| 1917 | 69.5 | 70.3 | 70.3 | 67.8 | 60.4 |
| 1916 | 77.5 | 81.1 | 72.3 | 61.2 | 56.3 |
| 1915 | 80.0 | 80.3 | 75.3 | 69.2 | 60.8 |
| 1914 | 74.3 | 79.6 | 76.4 | 78.0 | 73.5 |
| 1913 | 79.1 | 81.8 | 79.6 | 68.2 | 64.1 |
| 1912 | 78.9 | 80.4 | 76.5 | 74.8 | 69.6 |
| 1911 | 87.8 | 88.2 | 89.1 | 73.2 | 71.1 |
| 1910 | 82.0 | 80.7 | 75.5 | 72.1 | 65.9 |
| 1909 | 81.1 | 74.6 | 71.9 | 63.7 | 58.5 |
| 1908 | 79.7 | 81.2 | 83.0 | 76.1 | 69.7 |
| 10 yrs'. average | 79.0 | 79.8 | 77.0 | 70.4 | 65.0 |

As will be seen from the above the Bureau condition of 55.7 per cent. is far the lowest for the past ten years, and is probably a record. Last month the average condition was 73.6 per cent., so the deterioration during the month is practically 18 per cent. The Report is decidedly bullish. So far the New York closing cable after the publication of the above Report has not been received, but in the bazaar the New York market is said to have closed 165 points higher.

This morning the nominal quotations were Fine Broach September Rs. 921 and Fully Good Broach April/May Rs. 924. After the receipt of the Bureau Report the market had a steadier tone, and the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 932 for Broach September, while for New Crop the nominal rate was Rs. 940. Later on business was done at Rs. 928 and Rs. 932 respectively. The market then gave way about Rs. 5 for both descriptions, but recovered to Rs. 928 and Rs. 934. At Colaba the opening prices were Rs. 928 and Rs. 938, and at 6 p.m. rates were as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand and prices keep fairly steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine Broach | Sept. | Rs | 928 |
| Good Sawginned Dharwar | ,, | ,, | 930 |
| M. G. Ooomptas | ,, | ,, | 932 |
| ,, ,, Westerns | ,, | ,, | 912 |

NEW CROP:

Fully Good M. G. Broach—April/May 1919—Rs. 937

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 4th SEPT. 1918.

| Growths. | Super-fine. | Fine | F.G. | Gd | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengals | | 760 | 720 | 670 | Ready |
| Sawginned Dharwar | | | | 930 | ,, |
| M.G. Westerns | | | | 920 | ,, |
| M G Coompta | | | | 965 | ,, |
| M.G. Bagalkot | | | | 915 | ,, |
| M G. Kadi Viramgam | | | 905 | | ,, |
| M.G. Anjar | | | 920 | | ,, |
| M.G Mundra | | | 940 | | ,, |
| M G. Limbdi Wadhwan | | | 895 | | ,, |
| Laktar Ginned | | | -- | -- | |
| M.G. Athni Miraj | | | | 955 | ,, |
| M.G. Broach | | 905 | 885 | | ,, |

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

MARKET RATES FOR CONTRACTS.

| Hedge Contracts. | Delivery. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 F.G.M.G. Broach | April-May | Rs. | 935 |
| No 2 F.G.M.G. Bengal | Dec.-Jan. | ,, | 790 |


**INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.**

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

**B. L. THOSAR,**
*Public Accountant.*
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.


## RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 3rd Sept. 1918.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 6,703 bales. |
| Wheat | 19 384 cwts. |
| Linseed | 17.400 ,, |
| Rape, &c. | 1 679 ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 431 ,, |
| Poppyseed | 458 ,, |
| Groundnuts | Nil |
| Castorseed | 1,618 ,, |
| Rice | 133,654 ,, |
| Myrabollams | Nil |
| Cottonseed | 4,529 ,, |
| Mowraseed | Nil |
| Gram | 1 014 ,, |
| Jowar | 522 ,, |
| Wakri | Nil |
| Dunkin | 1,072 ,, |

## WHEAT AND SEED.

The followingare to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay Sept. 4th—6-0 p.m.

| Ready. | Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 65 8 0 | 9 6 0 |
| ,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30 | 65 0 0 | 9 5 0 |
| ,, Karachi Bangla | 65 0 0 | 9 5 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 8 6 0 | 8 12 0 |
| ,, Cawnpore | 8 5 0 | 8 12 0 |
| ,, Yellow Cawnpore | 8 10 0 | 9 0 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 9 13 0 | 10 2 0 |
| ,, Thin | 9 6 0 | 9 12 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 85 0 0 | .... |
| ,, Gajar 75-25 | 80 0 0 | .... |
| ,, Gajar 50-50 | 78 0 0 | .... |
| ,, Black | 66 0 0 | .... |
| Poppyseed, White | 12 0 0 | 12 8 0 |
| Groundnuts | 56 0 0 | .... |
| Mowraseed | 8 0 0 | .... |
| Barley | 46 0 0 | .... |
| Castorseed | 95 0 0 | 18 12 0 |
| **Forward.** | **Rs. a. p.** | |
| Wheat April-May | 8 13 0 | |
| Wheat Aug.-Sept. | 9 8 0 | |
| Linseed May | 11 11 6 | |
| Linseed Sept. | 10 7 0 | |

## BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 4th, 1918.

| | Rate per lb. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Davids No. 10 | 1 -10- 0 |
| Shapurji No. 10 | 1 — 9— 8 |
| Simplex No. 10 | 1 — 8— 0 |
| Edward No. 10 | 1 — 7— 8 |
| Light Houses No. 6½ | 1 — 2—12 |

## BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 4th, 1918.

| | Market Rates |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphs | 1 5 15½ |
| ,, Demand | 1 6 1 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m/s | 1 6 7 |
| Fcs. Demand | 185 |
| American Dollars | 279 |
| Hongkong ,, | 242½ |
| Shanghai ,, | 342 |
| Japan ,, | 155½ |
| Singapore ,, | 156 |

Market Steady.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Very little attention was devoted to jute mill shares, although the tone of the market, considering the absence of enquiry was quite steady. Coal shares again monopolized the attention of dealers and large business was again put through. Prices were well maintained on the whole, although in some cases profit taking produced an easier feeling. The miscellaneous section was well patronised, favourite stocks changing hands at full rates.

Coal:—Albion 24-4, Aldih 221, Bansra 34-8, Baraboni 17-8, Bokaro Jherriah 11-4, Bansjorah 24-8, Burra Dhemo 16, Bhuskajuri 14-4, Borrea 37-4, Burrakur 54, Burragarh 5-12, Central Dhurmabund 24-12, Central Kurkend 42-8, Central Pench 18, Churulia 24-8, Deoghur 19-8, Ghusick 26-4, Gopalichuck 16-4, Industry 20-11, Jainty West 32, Jainty Central 27, Jumuni 14-14, Kalapahari 26-12, Kasta 7 p, Kinuri 15-4, Kuardi 25, New Kessurgarh 32-4, New Tetturya 22, Nowaghur 30-8, Kosoonda 29-8, Lakurka 53, New Kendah 15-12, Northern 17-8, North Damuda 14-4, Ondal 41-12, Phularitand 15-4, Raneegunge 65-8, Satpukuria 13-6, Sendra 28, Seetarampur 31, South Govindpur 9-4, Sowardih 20, Thandabari 31, Teetulmuri 20-4, Union 22-12, 22-8, United Collieries 14-4, 14-8, 15-8, 15-12.

Jute:—Albion ord 443, Anglo-India ord 383, 384, Auckland ord 437, 440, Belvedere ord 600, Fort William 480, 482, Howrah ord 59, Hooghly pref 114-12, Kamarhatty ord 855, 850, 856, 870, 877, Lansdowne ord 434, 438, 444, Northbrook ord 68-4, 69-8, Reliance ord 53-8, 54, Waverley 11-8.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation 43-4, 43-8, 44, 44-4, Bengal-Nagpur Cotton ord 256, 260, Bengal Brass 38-4, 38-8, Britannia Biscuits 17, Buxa Timber 17-12, 18, Cossipur Cotton Ginning 46-4, 46-8, 47, Kumardhubi Engineering 57, 57-8, Port Shipping 25-4, 25-8, 25-12.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 70-4 to Rs. 70-6 and small lots at Rs. 70-8 to Rs. 70-12.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

**Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.**
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 31st Aug. 1918.

| | Total for the week. Rs | Total to date. Rs |
|---|---|---|
| Approximate Earnings for week ending 31st Aug. 1918. | | |
| G.I.P. Rly | 22,03,000 | 4,94,25,888 |
| A.D.C. Rly | 33,400 | 16,15,877 |
| B.K. Rly | 4,800 | 81,745 |
| C.B. Rly | 6,300 | 1,38,990 |
| Total | 22,78,400 | 5,12,72,510 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 31st Aug. 1917. | | |
| G.I.P. Rly | 17,04,060 | 4,42,77,882 |
| A.D.C. Rly | 54,245 | 12,73,918 |
| B.K. Rly | 2,231 | 80,833 |
| C.B. Rly | 5,017 | 1,33,747 |
| Total | 17,65,583 | 4,57,66,430 |
| Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly | +4,99,110 | +51,48,016 |
| A.D.C. Rly | +9,155 | +3,41,959 |
| B.K. Rly | +2,569 | +10,912 |
| C.B. Rly | +1,283 | +5,243 |

**Central Provinces Railways.**

| | Total for the week. Rs. | Total to date. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Approximate Earnings for week ending 31st Aug. 1918 | 14,200 | 3,24,229 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 31st Aug. 1917. | 9,104 | 2,42,425 |
| Increase or Decrease | +5,096 | +81,804 |

**Dhond Baramati Railway.**

| | Total for the week. Rs. | Total to date. Rs |
|---|---|---|
| Approximate Earnings for week ending 31st Aug. 1918. | 3,200 | 57,231 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 31st Aug. 1917 | 1,179 | 48,214 |
| Increase or Decrease | +2,021 | +9,067 |

**Pachora Jamner Railway.**
(Pachora Shendurni Section.)

| | Total for the week. Rs. | Total to date. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Approximate Earnings for week ending 31st Aug. 1918 | 800 | 16,765 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 31st Aug. 1917. | .. | .. |
| Increase or Decrease | .. | .. |

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures up to 30th June 1918

# THE WEATHER.

## HEAVY RAIN IN E. BENGAL

### SANTAHAR DISTRICT UNDER WATER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

The situation caused by the recent heavy rain at Santahar in Eastern Bengal is very serious. The whole district has been flooded for about a week now and for miles and miles the country is under water. In Santahar itself the Europeans have had to leave their houses and live in railway carriages and goods wagons while the plight of the Indian population both in the town and villages is very sad. Whole villages have been washed away and food stuffs have become scarce and extremely dear. Water is still very high and the countryside looks like an endless lake.

## "PURE SPECULATION" IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 3.

The information received yesterday afternoon that there was a heavy rain in Cutch in conjunction with the report that no more tonnage was available for Java and that no further licences would be issued sent the market toppling in prices and in ten minutes September/October and November figures reached 303, 307 and 311 respectively. Small mill-owners who have Government contracts are representing to the Government the matter which they say is one of pure speculation.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1918.

Number of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m. 5

Mean reading reduced to 32 deg. Fahr. ... 29.781 Inches

Mean temperature of Air ... 81.0 Deg

Mean Wet Bulb Thermometer ... 76.8 ,,

Mean Dew Point ... 74.8 ,,

Mean relative humidity of Air ... 0.792

Mean amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky =10) ... 6.0 ,,

Maximum temperature of Air ... 86.3 ,,

Minimum temperature of Air do. do. ... 76.4 ,,

Prevailing direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ... NNW,WNW,W,WNW.

Total number of miles passed through in the 24 hours ... 105 Miles

Total rainfall during month ... 0.01 Inch

Total rainfall during year ... 0.87 ,,

Total rainfall from 1st June to 10 a.m. of 4th Sept. 1918 ... 33.26 ,,

Total rainfall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th Sept. 1918 ... 0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

| Day of Week | Day of Month | LOW WATER Bombay Mean time. h. m. | Depth on Sill ft. in. | HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time. h. m. | Depth on Sill ft. in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | | | | | |
| Wed. | 4 | m 10 50 | 37 5 | m 4 19 | 17 5 |
| | | 10 58a | 36 7 | 4 38a | 17 6 |
| Thur | 5 | m 11 21 | 37 6 | m 4 54 | 17 4 |
| | | 11 32a | 36 11 | 5 6a | 17 6 |
| Fri. | 6 | m 6 2 | 35 10 | 0 36a | 30 6 |
| | | 5 41a | 24 3 | | |
| Sat. | 7 | m 0 4 | 37 2 | m 5 54 | 17 5 |
| | | 0 15a | 37 3 | 6 17a | 16 6 |
| Sun. | 8 | m 0 55 | 37 2 | m 6 39 | 17 6 |
| | | 0 38a | 37 0 | 6 42a | 16 6 |
| Mon. | 9 | m 1 5 | 36 11 | m 7 22 | 14 2 |
| | | 1 1a | 36 7 | 7 8a | 16 8 |
| Tues. | 10 | m 1 31 | 36 7 | m 7 22 | 18 10 |
| | | 1 26a | 36 2 | 7 26a | 7 0 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. 4 (Wednesday) | 6h 24m | 6 52 |
| 5 (Thursday) | 6h 25m | 6h 51 |
| 6 (Friday) | 6h 25m | 6h 50 |
| 7 (Saturday) | 6h 26m | 6h 49m |
| 8 (Sunday) | 6h 26m | 6h 48m. |
| 9 (Monday) | 6h 26m | 6h 47m. |
| 10 (Tuesday) | 6h 26m | 6h 47m. |

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 10th September 5d. 4h. 18-7m. p.m.; First quarter 17d. 8h. 32-8m. p.m.; Full Moon 20d. 6h. 30-9m. p.m.; Last quarter 27d. 10h. 8-6m. a.m.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 4th September, 1918, was 29.962 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th September 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the eastern districts and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in the north Punjab. Day temperature is in excess in the area of clear skies, but is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred; Agra has had 0.24in. Jhansi 0.29in. Cawnpore 2.85in. and Allahabad 0.51in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is above the average at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 1.42in. of rain and Mount Abu 0.13in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in upper Sind and west Rajputana and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jaipur but is in defect at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.84in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally. Jubbulpore reports 0.49in. Saugor 0.88in and Amraoti 0.13in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in Berar.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general but light; Ratnagiri reports 0.13in. Mormugao 0.23in. and Karwar 0.30in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapuh reports 0.40in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Hyderabad and locally in the north Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is in defect at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and the United Provinces and local in Malabar, the south Bombay Deccan, on the north Madras coast, in the Central Provinces, Central Inda West and Rajputana. With the exception of the heavy falls during thunderstorms at Cawnpore and Jaipur, the amounts have all been less than an inch. The monsoon has weakened on the west coast and no large change appears likely.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of September 1918.*

| STATIONS | Temg. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temg. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. |
| Do. (3rd Sept.) | 97.0 | 84 4 | 74 | .. | 0 | —0.01 |
| Jask | 95.6 | 84.3 | 86 | .. | 0 | —0.08 |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. |
| Do. (3rd Sept.) | 95.2 | 4 1 | 80 | .. | 0 | —0.17 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 98.7 | 70.8 | 74 | — | 1.37 | —3.21 |
| Rawalpindi | 87.8 | 71.4 | 93 | .. | 12.46 | —6.63 |
| Lahore | 91.8 | 76 8 | 80 | 0.09 | 6.82 | —5.14 |
| Hissar | 96.7 | 78.0 | 76 | .. | 5.54 | —3.03 |
| Ambala | 95.7 | 79.1 | 81 | .. | 9.44 | —0.65 |
| Delhi | 97.0 | 2.6 | 72 | .. | 9.91 | —9.03 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 97.7 | 70.1 | 77 | 0.24 | 9.81 | —10 80 |
| Mainpuri | 98.4 | 79.3 | 80 | .. | 10.87 | —3.68 |
| Jhansi | 92.1 | 75.8 | 82 | 0.29 | 13.32 | —14.62 |
| Cawnpore | 93.6 | 75.4 | 85 | 2.85 | 15.65 | —10.94 |
| Allahabad | 91.8 | 77.8 | 88 | 0.51 | 25.08 | —3 91 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 105.1 | 2.0 | 55 | — | 0 | —5.10 |
| Karachi | 84.7 | 74.5 | 81 | .. | 0.10 | —5.46 |
| Ajmer | 91.2 | 75.0 | 77 | — | 5.58 | —10.60 |
| Jaipur | 92.7 | 73.2 | 88 | 1.42 | 8.45 | —10.34 |
| Kotah | 99.6 | 78.6 | 71 | .. | 12.99 | —7.73 |
| Mount Abu | 69.2 | 3.6 | 99 | 0.13 | 35 49 | —13.80 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 89.6 | 73.7 | 80 | .. | 2.77 | —9.22 |
| Dwarka | 84.6 | 76.7 | 89 | .. | 1.03 | —11.70 |
| Veraval | 91.9 | 77.6 | 87 | .. | 5.66 | —9 84 |
| Rajkot | 94.3 | 69.4 | 74 | .. | 6.64 | —15.09 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 91.4 | 76.4 | 77 | .. | 5.75 | —13.47 |
| Surat | 89.3 | 77.7 | 77 | .. | 15.8 | —18.80 |
| Ahmedabad | 87.6 | 72.6 | 74 | .. | 7.13 | —17 57 |
| Deesa | 88.6 | 73.7 | 84 | .. | 15.26 | —1.62 |
| Neemuch | 84.7 | 72.9 | 73 | 0.84 | 16.58 | —5.91 |
| Indore | 84.7 | 70.3 | 87 | .. | 14.23 | —9.60 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 84.9 | 74.5 | 93 | 0.49 | 33.88 | —9.64 |
| Saugor | 81.8 | 71.8 | 95 | 0.88 | 25.57 | —5.36 |
| Hoshangabad | 84 9 | 73.6 | 94 | .. | 25.01 | —11.74 |
| Khandwa | 98.4 | 72.4 | 82 | — | 12.76 | —8.76 |
| Akola | 89.1 | 75.1 | 68 | .. | 8.02 | —13.60 |
| Amraoti | 89.3 | 74.8 | 74 | 0.28 | 15.24 | —7.95 |
| Nagpur | 88.8 | 75.4 | 78 | 0.01 | 25.38 | —11.09 |
| Chanda | 86.1 | 76.6 | 87 | 0.03 | 34.07 | —4.82 |
| Raipur | 87.1 | 75 9 | 89 | — | 58.62 | +10.01 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 86 3 | 77.6 | 70 | .. | 20.80 | —38 29 |
| Ratnagiri | 81.7 | 75 7 | 80 | 0.13 | 40 48 | —24 18 |
| Marmugao | 82.5 | — | 87 | 0.23 | 49.39 | —29 37 |
| Karwar | 88.4 | 74.1 | 95 | 0.30 | 58.73 | —41.61 |
| BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 90.9 | 69.2 | 65 | .. | 3 45 | —10 03 |
| Ahmednagar | 89 8 | 63.5 | 71 | .. | 3.11 | —9.25 |
| Poona | 94.5 | 66.8 | 78 | .. | 5.30 | —11.88 |
| Sholapur | 96.5 | 68.1 | 72 | .. | 5.44 | —9 10 |
| Bijapur | 94 2 | 67.6 | 83 | 0 40 | 2.05 | —6 49 |
| Belgaum | 77.1 | 64.4 | 87 | 0 04 | 16 37 | —19 44 |
| Aurangabad | 96.1 | 67 2 | 59 | .. | 6 04 | —13.30 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 91.8 | 74.2 | 70 | .. | 14.91 | —13.42 |
| Hyderabad | 88.2 | 73.4 | 70 | .. | 9.11 | —9.69 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 91 0 | 74.5 | 89 | 0.25 | 55 24 | —44.36 |
| Calicut | 84.8 | 75.0 | 85 | 0 17 | 40 35 | —41 15 |
| Cochin | 85.7 | 75.6 | 82 | 0.02 | 33.34 | —12.39 |
| Colombo | 85 9 | 73.4 | 84 | .. | 10 25 | 6 79 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 94.8 | 73 7 | 86 | 0 55 | 14 81 | —3.67 |
| Bellary | 90.8 | 73 0 | 60 | .. | 1 60 | —4.87 |
| Cuddapah | 94.4 | 71 4 | 66 | .. | 8 83 | —5.11 |
| Madras | 92.2 | 77.8 | 74 | 0.03 | 5 61 | —5 74 |
| Bangalore | 88.4 | 67.6 | 80 | 0.09 | 7.76 | —5 44 |
| Coimbat | 90.9 | 71.5 | 74 | .. | 9.23 | —4.19 |
| Trichinopoly | 100.9 | 78 9 | 66 | .. | 7.19 | —3.04 |
| Negapatam | 98.0 | 80.1 | 75 | .. | 8.03 | —7.23 |

## WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION.

### "KNOW YOUR CITY CAMPAIGN."

As has been previously stated, the Bombay Presidency Women Graduate's Union, desiring to help in the improvement of the social conditions of the City, appointed in April a "Know Your City Campaign" Sub-Committee, the first result of whose labours, can now be reported. In June this Committee planned Study Circles for the investigation of various subjects. The first subject to be taken up was "Factory Laws" and the physical, economic and social conditions of the factory operatives. Fifteen graduates interested themselves in these questions, and special attention was paid to the conditions under which women and children work. The lack of statistics and of books giving reliable information was unfortunately found to be a considerable handicap. Papers on the following subjects were prepared and read, and will give some idea of the ground covered: i.e. "The Early History of Factory Legislation", "The General Conditions of Factory Work in India", "Women in Factories" "Remedies for the Evils connected with Women's Work in Factories," "Housing of Factory Operatives," "Wages," "Welfare Work in England, America, Bombay and other Towns in India".

The opinion of the Circle was that on the whole factory operatives were not well looked after in India and that there is great scope for the application of scientific management and of welfare work. It appears that very little welfare work, is carried on in Bombay, although the "Social Service League" does its best to help the operatives from the social and educational point of view. On the other hand in Cawnpore and Madras, Welfare Work is undertaken on the same lines as in England and America. The Circle therefore, felt that the appointment of a woman experienced in Welfare Work as Inspectress of Factories, would very considerably improve matters.

Study Circles for "Housing" and "Mill Supply of Markets" are being formed and the dates will be announced later.

Meanwhile the Union has organised a class for the Study of "Committee Methods." Mrs. Cox of the National Y.W.C.A. has kindly consented to conduct this class, which will meet for the first time on Wednesday September 4th at 5-30 p.m. at Mrs. Cox's Bungaloo, Laburnam Road, Gamdevi. The names of those who would care to join this class should be sent at once to one of the Hon. Secretaries, i.e., Mrs. Anstey, Dungarsi Road, Malabar Hill or Miss P. Powalla, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

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# CONTROL OF COTTON CLOTH.

## BILL INTRODUCED IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

## CO-OPERATION OF MANUFACTURERS INVITED

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept.

At to-day's Council meeting Sir George Barnes, in introducing the Bill to take powers to provide for cheap supply of cotton cloth to the poorer classes of the community, said:—His Excellency has referred to this Bill in his speech to-day. Its object, as he has told you, is to alleviate as far as possible the serious hardship which has been caused to the poorer classes by the great rise in the price of cotton piece-goods. There is no doubt, I regret to say, about the reality of this hardship, especially in Bengal, where the price of the two chief local products, jute and rice, is low in comparison with the increased prices for other products, which have in many provinces eased the position for the actual cultivator. The causes of the rise in the prices of piece-goods lie largely in the increased cost of the raw material, cotton, which has risen considerably over the world owing, in a great measure, to the heavy demands for war equipment and for the manufacture of actual munitions of war. This rise in other parts of the world has affected the price of raw cotton in this country as it was bound to do. Imported piece-goods have risen greatly in price not only in consequence of the rise in the price of raw cotton, but also in consequence of the increased cost of manufacture at the present time in Lancashire. Wages and other costs have risen in Lancashire, which as every one knows, supplies India with a large proportion of her imported piece-goods and the shipping difficulties and consequent high freights have increased the cost of raw cotton to Lancashire.

The Government have for some time past viewed the position with great anxiety, for we knew how surely the high prices of cotton cloth pressed upon the poor and produced distress, which in some cases resulted in disturbances of the peace.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Early in the present year we came to the conclusion that it was not possible to decide upon any system of control without expert advice from the leading members of the trade and we further felt that it was right to make every endeavour to carry the trade with us in whatever proposals we might make. Accordingly a mixed Committee of Indian and European gentlemen was appointed by the Government of India to work out a scheme for the regulation of the prices of cotton piece-goods of Indian manufacture. The members of the Committee, apart from the Chairman appointed by the Government of Bombay were Mr. R. H. Brooke, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, the Hon. Mr. Purushottam Thakurdas, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. Mangaldas Girdhardas, Mr. J. P. Chrystal, Mr. Pestonji N. Masani, Sir Bejonji Dadabhoy Mehta, manager of the Empress Mills, Nagpur, Mr. Thomas Smith, managing director of the Muir Mills, Cawnpore, Sir Clement Simpson of the Buckingham Mill Co., Ltd., Madras, and Mr. Silver, Controller of Textile Supplies with the Munitions Board. The Committee sat in Bombay at the end of March and the beginning of April last and arrived at 15 resolutions, which were published in a communiqué, made to the press a short time ago. The first four of the resolutions do not concern us to-day, for they deal with the question of undue speculation in raw cotton and action has already been taken on the recommendations made by the Committee in this respect. The Committee reported that a fair measure of control over the price of cotton cloth was practicable, if a limited number of varieties were standardised. The essential parts of their recommendations are contained in resolution No. 6, which I think I had better read in full:

In order to estimate the quantity and the varieties of standard cloth that should be manufactured the local Administrations, should inform the Central Committee at Bombay of the quantity of ordinary saris, dhotis and long-cloth required for the poorer and lower middle classes in their area and should supply samples of the same. The Committee in Bombay will then prepare specifications showing the counts of warp and weft, reed and picks, the weight of the variety and the size to be put on it. The varieties of standard cloth are not to be of higher or finer counts than 20s. warp and 24s. weft as a maximum. The obligation of manufacturing such cloth should be distributed by a central authority as equitably as possible among the mills, so that each mill would contribute a share of standard cloth proportionate to the total number of its looms.

This is the recommendation which forms the basis of the present Bill, for the Government have decided to act upon the recommendation of the Committee. We are glad to think that the scheme contained in the Bill is not one devised from outside and forced upon the millowners of this country, but one which they have themselves made and I should like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the public spirited way in which the leading millowners on the Committee approached the question with the object of doing what they could to help the protest in this land. After the receipt of the Committee's report the report received careful and detailed consideration from the Government of India. It soon became clear that any scheme for the control of prices must also involve an efficient system of distribution. The control of prices, though difficult enough, is a simple matter in comparison with the distribution of the controlled article when, as is the case with cotton piece goods, the commodity in question is manufactured in so many varieties of fineness and of colour.

CONTROL OF IMPORTED CLOTH INADVISABLE.

We had also to consider the control of prices of imported piece-goods, but have been forced to the conclusion that the control of imported piece-goods with a view to reducing their price below the price at which they can be replaced from abroad might do a great deal more harm than good. Although there are large stocks of imported piece-goods in the country and although I am sorry to say the prices of these have risen owing to speculative transactions, their price is still below replacement cost. If we fix the price of imported cotton piece-goods at a price lower than that which the importer has at that date to pay to import similar goods, it is plain that by so fixing the price we cut off the supply of imports from abroad, for importation is no longer possible as a commercial transaction. In India we want at the present time all the piece-goods from abroad which we can get, for even if all the mills in this country work full and even double shifts, they will be unable to supply the needs of the Indian people. Our policy must at the present time be to encourage imports and if we fix the price of foreign imports of piece-goods at a figure below the parity price in the country of production, the result must be to entirely stock the stream of imports from that country. For these reasons we have been compelled to conclude that though we should like to control the price of foreign piece-goods it is dangerous to take a step which would diminish or stop altogether the stream of imports into this country at a time when we urgently required all the imports we can get.

SCHEME OF CONTROL OUTLINED.

An outline of the Bill is stated very shortly in the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill. The Bill proposes to give the Government power to appoint one or more Controllers, with whom will be associated advisary committees of persons having expert knowledge of the trade. The Controllers will have power to require the mills in India to manufacture certain standard varieties of cloth in common use amongst the poorer classes and it is proposed to ascertain the amounts and the kinds required of standard cloth at a meeting of the representatives of all the provinces to be held in Bombay. The standard cloth will be manufactured at controlled prices which will be so fixed as to allow the mills a reasonable margin of profit and in order to ensure that the benefit of these prices actually reaches the ultimate purchasers, the sale will be made either through Government shops or through traders licensed by the local Government (where the local Government rely on ordinary dealers and retailers licensed by them to sell the standard cloth. They will, of course, have to fix the prices to be charged and to prohibit the sale of standard cloth by any dealers who is not licensed.

CLAUSES.

If we now turn to the Bill itself Clauses 1 and 2 only contain the short title and definition of words in the Bill. Clause 3 gives the Governor-General in Council power to appoint one or more Controllers. Clause 4 deals with the powers of the Controller. He has powers to define the clauses of standard cloth to require the manufacture and to fix the price for it. In fixing the price the Controller is to have regard to the cost of production and to the allowance of a reasonable profit. Clause 5 gives power to appoint advisory committees. Clause 6 provides for the delivery of the standard cloth and secures the payment of the price for it to the manufacturer. Clause 7 deals with the delegation of power. Clause 8 contains penalties for non-compliance with the Act. Clause 9 and 10 give the local Government power by notification in the local "Gazette" to fix the price or prices at which standard cloth is to be sold at the various localities within the limits of that local Government and forbid any persons from selling at any price other than that fixed by the local Government. Clause 11 gives the local Government power to grant licenses to traders and others for the sale of standard cloth.

I may add that we propose at once in connection with this Billl to depute an officer to Bombay and propose that he should shortly call a preliminary conference of representatives from all the local Governments, in order to ascertain exactly what sorts of cloth are most required and the quantities and generally to work out the details of the scheme outlined in the Bill. The success of the whole scheme depends almost entirely on the active and willing cooperation of persons concerned in the industry and the public. The former will be taken fully into the counsels of the Controller whom we propose to appoint under the powers contained in this Bill and provided their whole hearted assistance is forthcoming—and of this I have every confidence—I fee no doubt that the details of the scheme can be satisfactorily filled in. The responsibility for distribution will rest, as you have seen from the Bill, almost entirely upon provincial efforts and local Governments will need the help and cooperation of non-official workers in making the scheme effective.

NON-OFFICIAL CRITICISM.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said the object of the Bill was laudable, but doubted the machinery of licensed sellers. They would make more profits than the mills. After enquiring what would be the reasonable profit, he remarked that the jute industry was making good profits. It was a monopoly and there were also other industries making huge profits. The cotton industry had its vicissitudes. It competed with other countries who take raw materials and dump the country with their manufactures. The speaker concluded by drawing attention to the position of mills, many had not wiped off their debts and not provided for depreciation funds.

Mr. Jinnah agreed with the points raised by Sir Fazulbhoy and asked why the cloth industry should be particularly penalised. He did not understand why imported cloth was not included within the operation of the Bill. The Bill was giving a blank cheque to the Government of India and he doubted whether much useful work could be done by the Controllers. He submitted to the Council a telegram received from Bombay Millowners' Association.

Pandit Malaviya welcomed the principles of the measure which were aimed at relieving sufferings of the poor, but there were general objections to the Bill, which he discussed at length. He asked why the Government should not prohibit export of cotton.

Mr. Banerjea said legislation had not been taken too soon and referred to the *hat* looting in Bengal, which was due to high prices of cloth and other articles of everyday use. In Bengal the high price of cloth was due to speculation. He criticised the attitude of Government in meeting out a digerent treatment to imported cloth.

Mr. Hogg said in carrying out the policy of the Bill many difficulties would arise and he doubted whether these difficulties would be successfully overcome. He welcomed however, the effort of Government to solve the problem. He could not offer a better alternative and that was why he supported the Bill. He suggested Section 5 of the Bill needed some amendment. Referring to the question of imported cloth, Mr. Hogg said that prices of cotton cloth, say at Manchester were higher than was obtained here. With regard to restriction of export of cotton, such a measure would be justifiable only when the production of cotton was less than the demand of mills in India.

SIR D. WACHA'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha could not accept the Bill in its present from. It was putting the cart before the horse. The whole question, he said, turned on the point whether cotton prices should not be brought down. He complained that they had not the committee's report before them.

Sir George Barnes:—"The report has been published."

Sir D. Wacha:—"It is not time." (Laughter). Sir Dinshaw, proceeding said it must be wishy-washy report.

Concluding, Sir Dinshaw pointed out that production was not sufficient to meet the demands.

Mr. Sita Nath Roy thought it was unfair to penalise one section of the industry leaving untouched the other. The provisions of the Bill were unsatisfactory.

Sir George Lowndes in reply said that the principle underlying the Bill was sound. As regards the machinery of distribution he would leave it to local Governments to set up the machineries.

The motion was agreed to and the Bill was introduced, Sir Dinshaw Wacha voting against the motion.

The Council adjournmed till to-morrow.

# ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

## CHARGE AGAINST A PARSON.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mrs. Lewis, Matron in charge of the Bombay Bible School, M. E. Church at Mazagaon, charged Rev. G. W. Park of the Methodist Episcopalian Church, Urdu and Gujrathi congregation of Bombay with defamation. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, and Mr. N. F. Mama appeared for the complainant; and Mr. P. Godinho defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that she was working under Rev. W. E. Bancroft, who, in June last, left for Quetta, leaving her in sole charge of the Bible School. After his departure she dismissed two boys and some servants for their rudeness to her. She also made some workers, who were staying in the hostel, to pay rents, which they were not doing before. These workers were working under Rev. Park, and this enraged the accused against her. On July 11 there was a meeting of the Finance Committee of the American Methodist Mission at Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder. Subsequently on some information given to the complainant, by Mr. Bancroft, her husband wrote to the accused enquiring (1) whether he had written a letter to Rev. Ingham stating that the complainant was a woman of bad character, (2) whether he made a similar statement before the Finance Committee accusing her of being a woman of immoral character and that he had witnesses to prove the fact and (3) whether he had also told others that she had visited a European staying at Mr. Ward's place all alone, Mr. Park replied asking for the informant's name to whom he had written in a letter that "Mrs. Lewis was a woman of bad character." The accused stated that it was a positive statement which he had never made to anybody. He also stated that Mr. Lewis had been wrongly informed by somebody, as regards the second allegation, who appeared to be a mischief maker, as to what happened in the Finance Committee. The accused stated that as a matter of fact he had accused her of nothing, had not produced any witnesses, and had not offered to do so. As to the third allegation the accused wrote that he sympathised with Mr. Lewis in his efforts to protect his wife in every way, but he must pardon him for the extreme indefiniteness of his statement. He would be able to deal with each statement if he were given the definite names of the informants; he denied the allegation in a subsequent letter to Mr. Lewis. The European gentleman, the complainant continued, referred to as staying with Mr. Ward, was Captain F. L. Hilton, and she had never visited him except with her husband.

REV. BANCROFT'S EVIDENCE.

Rev. W. E. Bancroft, District Superintendent of Bombay District, M. E. Mission and pastor of Taylor Memorial Church, in his evidence stated that he was present at the meeting of the Finance Committee on July 11, Bishop Robinson presiding, when the financial policy of the Mission was discussed. The accused who was present at the meeting stated then that Mrs. Lewis was a woman of bad character and that he had witnesses to prove the statement. Witness demanded of him to prove it. They were discussing the general policy of the Bombay school, and the name of Mrs. Lewis came up in that connection. The accused did not produce his proof; he was going to make a statement but was checked by one of the members. Witness had a talk with the accused regarding the statement made by him, and the latter adhered to it. He gave him an impression that he was right in the position he had taken up. The accused had shown him a typewritten letter addressed to Rev. H. Ingham, making allegations against Mrs. Lewis' character. He did not know what became of that letter, it was in Mr. Ingham's hand, as he had given it back to him. He could not swear what happened to it afterwards.

In reply to Mr. Godinho witness said Mr. Ingham did not produce any letter at the meeting.

MR. INGHAM.

Rev. H. Ingham said in his evidence that some two months ago he had received a letter from the accused regarding the complainant, he showed it to Mr. Bancroft and subsequently gave it to Bishop Robinson; he had not seen it since then. He could not say whether it was in existence at the present time. To his knowledge the lady was not mentioned at the meeting, and as far as he could remember no lady was mentioned at the meeting.

In reply to Mr. Godinho witness said he did not produce any letter at the meeting; as a matter of fact no meeting of the Finance Committee was held on July 11. Meetings were held on July 8 and 9.

Captain F. L. Hilton of the Engineers' Stores Office, Bombay, in reply to Mr. Vicaji said Mrs. Lewis never came to his quarters alone; nor was she alone with him anywhere else.

Further hearing was postponed to September 18.

# PROFITEERING IN SOVEREIGNS.

## ACCUSED FINED.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspectors Jefferies and Barodia of the C. I. D. charged Chunilal punamchand, a shroff, and Govindram Teckchand, a broker, the first with selling accused No. 2 a hundred sovereigns for an amount exceeding the face value of Rs. 15 each as fixed by Rule 21 C of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules Act IV of 1915; and No. 2 with purchasing them at the same rate and thereby contravening the provisions of the said Act IV.

Superintendent Sullivan prosecuted; Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for accused No. 1 and Mr. Sorab Kapadia for No. 2.

The prosecution case was Inspector Barodia was placed on special duty by the Commissioner of Police in connection with transactions in sovereigns, and he kept a watch on accused No. 2. On 31st August the accused was brought to Mr. Barodin and in the presence of a *punch* he was searched and 100 sovereigns were found on him and in consequence of his statement accused No. 1 was also arrested. Mr. Barodia's enquiries showed him that accused No. 1 sold the coins to No. 2 at Rs. 17-11-9, and thereby realised about Rs. 1,775.

The accused pleaded guilty, and said they were ignorant of the Act, as it was published only seven days before this transaction took place in the Government of India Gazette, it was not published in Bombay and they asked for mercy.

In convicting the accused the Magistrate observed that it was the first case of the kind and the rules had not received a sufficiently wide promulgation. He thought the ends of justice would be served by fining the accused Rs. 200 each.

# ANTI-PROFITEERING CAMPAIGN AT BANDRA

## COAL MERCHANT FINED Rs. 100

Kassamalli Premji, a Khoja coal merchant of Bazaar Road, Bandra, was on Tuesday, charged before Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bassein Prant, in the Palli Hill Court, by Police Inspector J. Baldwin, with having sold coal at a higher price than the maximum fixed by ordinance.

It was proved that the accused had sold three maunds of coal at Re 1-8 per maund, although the maximum price fixed is Re. 1-4 per maund. The purchaser in this instance was a servant of Mr. E. A. Corke, a European gentleman, residing at Palli Hill.

The accused was given a deterrent punishment being fined Rs. 100

Recently people at Bandra suffered much owing to the profiteering prices at which kerosine oil was sold, but the kerosine oil dealers have been brought to their senses by the authorities and the people, have now no complaint regarding their purchases of kerosine oil.

Rice is being now sold in Bandra at Rs. 9 per *phara*. Only about six weeks ago it sold at Rs. 5 per *phara*. There is much bitter grumbling owing to such a heavy rise in the price. It is hoped the authorities will look into this matter, as the poor are very hard pinched by the action of the graindealers, as rice forms that vital item in their humble dietary.

# BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## GOVERNMENT DEFEATED BY NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

At the Bengal Provincial Legislative Council meeting, replying to a question about the appointment of District Committees on the European man-power question, Mr. Kerr said enquiries were being made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, Trades Association, and the Indian Mining Association and other bodies had been asked to cooperate. The question of an additional local committee would rather arise when it is known what cases have not been covered by the inquiries already instituted. Statements to the effect that a certain number of married men and others who would volunteer for I.A.R., service, if a scheme of adequate provision for those dependent on them were announced here, appeared in newspapers but Government have no precise information regarding the number of men who would be obtained by the adoption of this expedient. Enquiries now in progress should throw some light on the point.

In one of the resolutions the Government was defeated by the non-official members. Mr. S. N. Roy moved that the holders of certificates granted by the Calcutta Medical School and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bengal, might be entitled to have their names entered in the register of "registered practitioners." These medical institutions are not affiliated to the Calcutta University.

Sir Henry Wheeler on behalf of Government opposed the resolution which was declared lost. A division being demanded it was found 21 voted for and 17 against the motion which was carried.

ONE RUPEE NOTES.

Mr. H. R. A. Irwin moved for the appointment of a small expert committee to enquire into the abuses and difficulties in connection with the circulation of one rupee notes in Bengal or to take such other steps as may be deemed advisable to minimise the harship and loss incurred by the poorer classes in Bengal in using notes, who have no means of getting their just grievances remedied. The resolution was carried.

**Read what**

**SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY**

**Says:—**

The War Loan is not merely a good investment. It is more than that. It is the sign of our appreciation of the benefit derived by us from British Rule. It is the contribution to the war of those who cannot go out to fight themselves. It is the means of ensuring ultimate victory of the Allies and the great cause for which they are fighting. It is an insurance against untold losses at a rate of premium that is very small.

The springs of action of men are however not all from self interest. Those who seek citizenship and all its rights cannot evade the clear civic responsibility here arising. The success of the loan will avoid further taxation. It would avoid further indebtedness of this Country to foreign creditors. Those who hate the idea of conscription whether of labour or of wealth and who believe in the voluntary principle should push forward the work of the loan themselves and urge others. This principle always depends on a clear understanding in the minds of people of the issues involved and on spontaneous impulse to work without the intervention of the State Official. Subscription to the war loan means syndicated patriotism and should come in without hesitation or delay. The citizens of Bombay of whose superiority we always speak must in no case fail in this matter. I appeal to all to realise these obligations and to fulfil them in a manner worthy of their community and of the great and glorious destiny that awaits us after a victorious peace.—FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

**You have up to the 14th of September to prove that the many appeals to you to lend your money to Bring Victory nearer have not been made in Vain.**

**There is much to be done and very little time to do it in—Once more—Buy War Bonds now.**

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
FRIDAY, Sept. 6.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m.
University of Bombay, Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.
SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
Poona Races: First Meeting, 2nd Day.
Prayer Meetings for War.—"English", United Free Church, Wandby Road. "Marathi", Hume Memorial Church, Byculla. "Gujarati", Methodist Episcopal Church, Byculla.

## AMUSEMENTS

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior: Frawley Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 5-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-4 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

## B. D. PETIT HOSPITAL.

Subscriptions in aid of the hospital amounting to Rs. 29,85,615 are acknowledged.

Mr. Noel Wilkinson's lecture at Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, on "The Clearing House System", which was fixed to-day, has been unavoidably postponed

## THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. C. Jinarajadasa will deliver a lecture in English at the Morarji Gokaldas Hall, Kalbadevi Road, to-day, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on "Theosophy and Reconstruction in the field of Religion and Ethics."

## PALACE OF VARIETIES

The enterprising management of the Palace of Varieties has arranged a fine holiday programme for the week commencing to-day. The chief attraction of the programme is a splendid Pathe Gold Rooster drama, entitled "A Matrimonial Martyr", featuring the beautiful and talented actress, Ruth Roland. It is a drama, which will rivet the attention of the audience from start to finish, and is replete with most humorous situations. In addition, there are other fine films, and excellent chorus songs. This splendid holiday programme should attract large audiences to this popular place of amusement during the coming holidays.

## DEATH OF A YOUNG BARRISTER.

The death of Mr. Indrajit Kalabhai, Bar.-at-Law, at the early age of 36, owing to heart-disease, is regrettable. He was the second son of the late Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, the well-known pleader and Social Reformer of Gujerat. He was sent up to England when only 14, where he was educated in St. John's School and thence he emigrated to the Oxford University, from which he graduated under the distinguished guidance of Justices Birdwood and Fulton who took a paternal interest in him. Subsequently he studied to be qualified for the I.C.S., but the age-restriction did not permit him to successfully compete for the examination. He was called to the Bar in 1901. After his return from England he worked as Secretary of the National Indian Association. As a lawyer, he was respected by his professional colleagues and esteemed for his kind courtesy and considerate demeanour in Court as was testified by the appreciative regret of the presiding Magistrates of the local Courts who expressed their sorrow at the death of such a promising member of the local Bar. He leaves behind him a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

## MRS. BESANT'S DEPARTURE.

Mrs. Annie Besant left for Madras last night by the Madras Mail. Several leading citizens including the organisers of the Humanitarian Conference were present at the Bori Bunder Station ti give her a hearty send off. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. C. Jinarajadasa, Messrs. Narottam Morarji Gokuldas, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Kanji Dwarkadas, Lallubhai Dipchand Jhawri, Chheganlal P. Nanavaty, Maganlal M. Shah, Hurjiwan Kalidas Mehta, Manecklal Vadilal Shah and Dr. D. D. Sathaye.

## PETROL RATIONING.

The following communiqué has been issued by the Assistant Controller for Petrol:—

It is notified for the information of private motor car and motor cycle owners residing in Bombay that the whole amount of petrol allotted, as per their coupon books, for the month of September, may be drawn between September 1st and 20th.

A further allotment will be made to cover the period from September 21st to October 31st, 1918, and new coupon books for this allotment will be in the hands of dealers on September 21st.

This notice does *not* apply to taxi and lorry owners, who will apply for their October coupon books, as usual, on or after October 1st.


**YOUR EYE ?**

Does anything trouble your Eyes? Why not write for FREE particulars of the safest, surest and most high-praised remedy for all Eye-Diseases?

L. H. SELLER, Depot 11, SAMTA.

**FREE! FREE!!**
**"Are you in habit of snuffing?"**
Then send your address.
We will send you best SCENTED SNUFF
*From—*
**SABARI STORES**
Saidapet Post, MADRAS.


## CONVICTION UNDER RENT ACT.

### REVISION APPLICATION TO HIGH COURT

Before the Hon. Sir John Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayward, an application for revision presented by Dr. B. S. Shroff, for the revision of conviction and sentence passed by Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, came up for hearing yesterday.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. G. N. Thakore, pleader, was for the applicant.

The appellant is the owner of "Shroff Building" on Mount Road, Mazagon. The premises consists of a ground floor and five upper floors. On each of the floors there are eight tenants with two water closets on the full flushing system.

The storage tanks for the fourth and fifth floors are placed above the fifth floor. There are two sets of storage tanks, one for the supply of water for domestic use and the other for the supply of water to the water closets. The normal pressure of water in the Municipal main not being sufficient for it to rise to the third, fourth, and fifth floors, the appellant had two pumps arranged on the third floor to force water up to the storage tanks supplying the third, fourth and fifth floors. The apartments were then let to tenants at certain rents.

The rents of some of the apartments were enhanced by the appellant in October, 1917, or thereabouts. After the passing of the Rent Act, certain tenants protested against the enhanced rents and asked the appellant to submit his bills according to the provisions of the Act. This seemed to have given offence to the appellant and he, it was alleged, stopped working of the pumps with the result that there was no water in the storage tanks supplying the third, fourth and fifth floors. In consequence, the tenants on those floors were put to a great deal of inconvenience for water for domestic use and the condition of water-closets for want of proper flush became offensive.

Two tenants saw the appellant and brought to his notice the inconvenience that they were undergoing owing to his action but the appellant, it was stated, remained obdurate and demanded that the tenants should pay the enhanced rent, or if it did not suit them to do so, they should vacate.

Thereupon four of the tenants addressed a letter to the Municipal Commissioner praying for his intervention and for redress of their grievance. As no action was taken by the municipal authorities, one of the tenants wired to the Commissioner for "immediate help" and in consequence Dr. Godinho and Mr. Dillon of the Health Department, visited the premises on the morning of May, 1st, last, when they found the storage tanks supplying water to the fourth and fifth floors empty, the flushes were unworkable and there was night soil in the privies on those floors.

Proceedings were therefore, instituted against the appellant on a charge of allowing night soil to remain on the premises so as to be a nuisance contrary to section 372 (F) of the amended Municipal Act, and the accused was tried by Mr. Oliveira, who found him guilty and fined him Rs. 25.

The appellant, in his petition, stated among other grounds, that the conviction was erroneous in law even on the case for the prosecution and the findings recorded by the magistrate. The duty of providing water in the storage tanks being nowhere laid on him, either under the law, or rules, it was illegal on the part of the magistrate to convict him for the result of an omission, which was in no way illegal. The magistrate, he said, erred in convicting him without there being any evidence that he was in any way aware of, or informed, about the nuisance of that morning, when the municipality did not even issue the usual notice to him, or conveyed to him any warning prior to the starting of the prosecution.

Their lordships after hearing counsel admitted the petition.

## AERIAL ATTACK ON AERODROME AT BUHL

### ENEMY RAILWAY WORKS ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 9-30 p.m. Sept. 3.
Reed. 3-50 p.m. Sept. 4.

The Air Ministry states that in addition to the morning attack on the aerodrome at Buhl on the 2nd. we attacked in the afternoon the same objective with very good results, hitting the hangars and causing fire

On the night of the 2nd we dropped seventeen tons and again heavily attacked the Buhl aerodrome and the works at Barbach, the railways at Saarbrucken and Ehrange, trains and the Boulay aerodrome. Several fires were started at Buhl and three hangars were demolished while direct hits were obtained on many others. Our attack was carried out as low as three hundred feet. Over fifteen tons were dropped on this aerodrome in twenty-four hours. We attacked the Ehrange railways at a height of ninety feet, every bomb making a direct hit. Fires were started at the Burbach works and good bursts were observed. All British machines returned.

## A SALIENT CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 4.

A British Salonika official says: We have captured the salient north of Altchakmahle west of the Varder.

## DERAILED PASSENGER TRAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Madura, S. I. Railway, wires:—No. 4 Down Passenger train has derailed between Tiruppuvanam and Sikkiman necessitating transhipments. There was no injury to passengers.

# YESTERDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

## 1ST DAY OF THE BIG MEETING.

## DARK LEGEND WINS THE TRIAL PLATE.

### DORTMOOR THE POONA DERBY.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

The first day of the Poona first big meeting commenced yesterday with eight events on the card, five of which were terms races and three handicaps. Of the five terms races, one was for Countrybreds, two for horses and two for Arabs. The rest were handicaps for horses. The most important events of the day were the Trial Plate of one mile for horses, with the fine prize of Rs 15,000 and a cup to the winner, and Rs. 5,000 and 3,000 to the second and third; the Poona Derby for Arabs with Rs. 6,000 to the winner and the Criterion Plate for horses with Rs. 6,000 to the winner. One of the anomalies of racing in Bombay and Poona is the comparatively smaller fields that many important events in the big meetings generally attract, while the extra meetings at these two racing centres are always remarkable for large fields which often necessitate the splitting of a plate in two divisions. From a large entry, the Trial Plate, which offered such a tempting prize, dwindled down to six after the scratching, two of the six candidates belonging to one owner, and the Criterion Plate, for which twenty horses were handicapped, remained with only eight starters on the card and the same may be said of the Poona Derby which saw a contracted field after numerous scratchings. The presence of Dark Legend undoubtedly scared away most of the candidates such as Forfeit Loss, who was to carry 8-1, Buskin 8-3. Bandit 8-1, had as good a chance as the others. As regards the Poona Derby, which is always an event of considerablle interest to lovers of Arab races, and to the Arab community in particular, one cannot account for the non-acceptance of many who were already authorised as dead certaintities such as Rose Hill, Ace of Royals, Inheir, and Quantity. It will be remarked that these three plates with reduced fields were all terms races, which again bear out our contention that these terms races are complete failures in India. We have heard of the same criticism from Calcutta where the big events such as the Trial Plate and Viceroy's Cup attract very poor fields. The continuance of terms races for such large prizes is to be regretted both from a sporting post of view and with regard to the waste of prize money, as the paucity of competitors renders such important events tame affairs in which the keen sportsman soon looses his interest. It was evident to any one with sporting experience that Dark Legend would have beaten his field even if he had to carry a steam roller on his back. The horse was greatly admired and received an oration on entering the paddock. The Cup was presented to Mr. Summer by Brigadier-General F. W. D. Quinton R. A. An uproor was created at the conclusion of the Totalizator to record the exact number of tickets on Dyna, the winner. The public was exasperated when they saw the numbers increasing by hundreds after the race, a repetition of what took place on two occasions during the last Bombay season.

It is high time that these machines are put in proper order, so as to avoid such scenes—otherwise it would be better, once for all, to introduce the Pari Mutuel system which is reported to be working very satisfactorily at Rangoon. We are sorry to deplore the accident which befell Mujeed in the Poona Derby. He was severely hurt and had to be removed to hospital.

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The attendance was large in spite of the counter attraction of the Ladies War Loan Day in Bombay. Their Excellencies were absent as they came to Bombay in connection with the War Loan Day. The weather was pleasant and except for a brief drizzle it was fine all through.

The first race on the card was the Country-Bred Produce Plate for which a field of nine started. Red Duke carrying 9st., 6lbs. won comfortably from Black Stone.

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The 2nd Division of the Lincoln Plate was the next event, except Andoversford, who did not start, the whole field on the card ran. Lucky Queen was more a hot favourite and Duet, Balira and Lady James were also well supported. Duet well ridden by Trahan, beat Lucky Queen by a neck, while Lady James was a short head behind. It was an exciting race which gave hopes to the punters of the different candidates till the last moment.

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With the exception of Marconigram twenty-two starters went to the starting post in the New Dealers' Plate. Anaiza and Cessation, after the form they had shown, were picked as the best of this lot, while Dowlat and Sufvat were fancied by many. It was a fine fight between Cessation and Anaiza, the former winning by a neck. Both these horses have now proved their abilities to stay long distances and they are a welcome addition to our dwindling list of long distance Arab horses.

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When it was found that Forfeit Lass did not accept in the Baldoyle Plate, Fire Finch, who came second in the Ascot Plate on the 21st August last, was picked out by smart punters as the best candidate in this lot. Happy Bird also had considerable followers and Bellicose, Foolish Fancy and Binfield Grove were all well backed. Fire Finch won a well contested race from Happy Bird who was only beaten by a neck.

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The great event of the day was the Trial Plate, and it was a foregone conclusion that Dark Legend would win it easily, as the result subsequently proved. There were not a few who thought that Verge and Magyar had equal chance with the redoubtable Dark Legend who scared all the others away. The race was a tame affair as Dark Legend won by six lengths and made the race a practically one horse race affair. It is high time that our Racing Authorities made up their mind to abolish such ridiculous sport as these terms races afford.

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Next in importance came the Poona Derby, an event of 1½ miles for Arabs, who have not won a flat race, value Rs. 2,000 or over, previous to 1st January, 1918. The whole field of 14 paraded in the paddock where Mandil, Palermo and Balloon soon enamoured a bulk of supporters. Dartmoor, of course, was the street corner tip, though, as recently as in the Hadaspur Plate of 1½ miles on the 24th of August last, he pretended not to be able to win with a feather weight of 7st. 8lbs., while in the Lohagaon Plate of 6 furlongs at the 4th Extra Meeting, he ran at the rear of the field. In our reports we commented on the poor show Dartmoor made in those two races. Yesterday he won the Poona Derby as he liked which justifies our observation that his gallops were reported to be wonderful as late as before the 5th Extra Meeting and great surprise was entertained that he did not secure a place in the last race he ran. Many went even to length of saying that he was a lazy animal who required frequent stimulation with the whip and that Mujeed was the rider for him. But after all it would appear that Dartmoor *est quinteux* as the French would say. As regards Palermo we said in our report of the 25th ultimo that he was completely out of form and was not likely to give a good account of himself for some time to come. Mandil was unfortunate in losing the race and stuck gamely at the girths of Dartmoor.

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The Cessation Plate which followed the Poona Derby, was also an event of great importance and more so on account of the keen speculation that it created. Sampier and Mary were the only two that did not start. All the rest were, almost equally supported though Mr. Summer's bracket was more patronized. It was an exciting finish between Oros, who won, and Louviers d'Or, the latter losing by a neck.

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An interesting day's sport was brought to a close by the running of the 1st Division of the Lincoln Plate. It provided the most exciting finish of the day as Dyna ridden by Bowley and Dollet by Collis, fought the issue neck to neck, while Necessity and Rennett also fought neck to neck for third place, the four of them forming a compact finish till near the Judge's box.

Details:—

THE COUNTRY BRED PRODUCE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500.

H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE, 9-6, Ruiz ..... 1
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's BLACK STONE, 8-11, Trahan ..... 2
Mr. R. D. Sethna's SUGAR CANE, 8-3, Harrison ..... 3
Mr. Heman's SARFARAZ, 8-7, Buckley ..... 4

Also ran:—Anbray 9-0; R. G. 9-0; Discarded 8-11; and Apple Pie 7-3.

Did not run:—Amphitryon, and Maiden Palm.

The race:—A good start gave Apple Pie a lead over Sarfaraz and Sugar Cane, they raced in this order until the turn, when Red Duke and Black Stone, who, were far behind moved up to the leaders, near the member's stand the pair made an exciting finish, Red Duke won a beautiful race by ¾ length, 1¼ lengths, and ¾ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 17 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 16-8; Rs. 33-8; and Rs. 52.

Trainer:—A. Beecham

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; and third Rs. 400.

Mr. Downes' DUET, 9-0, Trahan ..... 1
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's LUCKY QUEEN, 8-6, Harrison ..... 2
Mr. Heath's LADY JAMES, 8-11, Hardy ... 3
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' BALIRA, 8-6, Ruiz ... 4

Also ran:—Glass Rock 8-11; Servian 8-10; Sospello 8-7; Fine Trout 8-7; Merry Mabel 8-6; King's Head 8-6; and Shelbourne 7-10.

The race:—From an even send off Balira showed the way to Duet, at the turn Balira retired and Duet taking over entered the straight with Lucky Queen and Lady James close at his heels, before the stands, a strong finish ensued, Duet winning by a neck, short head, 1 length, Lucky Queen tried late.

Time:—1 min. 3 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 54-8; Places Rs. 23; Rs. 15-8; and Rs. 26.

Trainer:—Shaik Ismail.

THE DEALER'S NEW PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,200; and third Rs. 750.

Mr. Dudley's CESSATION, 8-4, Japheth ... 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ANAIZA, 8-10, Rose ..... 2
Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's HADOOR, 8-11, Trenoweth ..... 3
Mr. Heath's DAWLAT, 8-11, Hardy ..... 4

Also ran:—Sufwat 9-0; Confidence 8-11; Diamond King 8-7; Dictate 8-7; Silver Streak 8-4; Arab Chief 8-4; Joker 8-4; Salsette 8-4; Bolt Away 8-3; Countermark 8-3; Rising Sun 8-3; Mettle 7-11; Mechanic 7-7; All Joy 7-7; Chrysanthemum 7-7; Colonial 7-7; and Chairman 6-7.

Did not run:—Marconigram.

The race:—Cessation and Mechanic made the pace from a good start up to the 3rd furlong. Anaiza joined them at this juncture with Hadoor following behind; here Mechanic fell back and Anaiza joined Cessation. The pair raced abreast in the straight where Cessation won a splendid race by a neck, 4 lengths, and 1 length.

Time:—2 min. 25 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 53; Places Rs. 19; Rs. 17-8; and Rs. 74-8.

Trainer:—M. Hamdan.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,200; and third Rs. 700.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's FIRE FINCH, 8-3, Huxley ..... 1
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's HAPPY BIRD, 9-1, Trenoweth ..... 2
Mr. Downes' TOLLENDAL, 7-4, Japheth ... 3
Aga Coochick Shah's BINFIELD GROVE, 7-12, Lynch ..... 4

Also ran:—Foolish Fancy 9-0; Bellicose 8-6; Miss Rollestone 8-7; Waynflete 8-4; Cicatrix 7-4; and Billy Bawn 7-12.

The race:—Bellicose jumped out as the gates were released with Tollendal and Happy Bird next, at the 2nd furlong Happy Bird assumed command, Fire Finch drew out in the straight, taking the rails from Happy Bird before the second stands a vigorous finish took place, Fire Finch just managing to win by a neck, ¾ length, and 1 length.

Time:—1 min. 2 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 70; Places Rs. 24; Rs. 27-8; and Rs. 103-8.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner A Cup valued Rs. 1,000; and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; and third Rs. 3,000.

Mr. Summers' DARK LEGEND, 8-10, Trenoweth ..... 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' VERGE, 9-0, Huxley ... 2
Mr. J. C. Gaisatian's FIRST FLIER, 8-10, Rose ..... 3
Mr. C. N. Wadia's FIZ YAMA, 9-0, Ruiz ... 4

Also ran:—Magyar and Vallance.

The race:—A false start was witnessed owing to the fractiousness of Magyar; the second start saw Vallance shoot out followed by Dark Legend and Verge, First Flier last; at the 3rd furlong Dark Legend took over charge and walked home by 6 lengths, 1½ length, and head.

Time:—1 min. 41 2/5. secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24; Places Rs. 14-8; and Rs. 16-8.

Trainer:—P. J. Firth.

THE POONA DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000.

Mr. R. R. S.'s DARTMOOR, 8-3, Collis ..... 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MANDIL, 8-3, Ruiz ..... 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DANDELLION, 8-3, Bowley ..... 3
Mr. Heath's PALERMA, 7-5, Meekings ..... 4

Also ran:—Amir Aswad 9-0; Morning Light 8-11; Angler 8-7; Fairy Gold 8-7; Solar Star 8-3; Raven 8-2; Balloon 8-2; Warminster 8-2; Tasmania 7-5; and Hurman (late Barjora) 7-13.

The race:—After the preliminary parade before the stands they were marshalled and sent off to a good start, Balloon and Tasmania made the pace, Morning Light following, this was the order till the 5th furlong. Dandellion and Warminster came into view at this distance, they raced in this order until the 3rd furlong, where Mandil and Dartmoor drew out. In the straight Dartmoor cantered home by 1 length, 6 lengths, 3½ lengths. Mujeed fell off from Angler and was injured, it is believed severely.

Time:—2 min. 54 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25; Places Rs. 13; Rs. 15-8; and Rs. 31.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE CRITERION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Summers' OROS, 7-13, Meekings ..... 1
Capt. P. Bouvet's LOUVIER D'OR, 8-7, Bowley ..... 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' CAMBERLEY, 8-2, Huxley ..... 3
Mr. Kelso's WE TWO, 7-8, Collis ..... 4

Also ran:—Francis Armand 8-2; and Helford 7-13.

Did not run:—Sampier, and Mary.

The race:—Oros went ahead with We Two as his nearest attendant; as soon as they were released Louvier d'Or third, and Camberley last. At the bend We Two fell back and Oros entered the straight first with Louvier d'Or next, a splendid finish resulted Oros winning by a neck, 2½ lengths, and short head.

Time:—1 min. 29 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27; Places Rs. 37; Rs. 25-8.

Trainer:—P. J. Firth.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 400; and third Rs. 200.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DYNA, 9-0, Bowley ... 1
Mr. D. C. Robinson's DOLLET, 8-1, Collis ... 2
Mr. Theo Walsh's NECESSITY, 8-9, Flynn ..... 3
Mr. Guthrie's RENETTE, 8-9, F. Templeman ..... 4

Also ran:—Glass Rock 8-11; Servian 8-10; Meridian 7-11; Sospello 8-7; Fine Trout 8-7; Merry Mabel 8-6; King's Head 8-6, and Shelbourne 7-10.

The race:—Dollet shot out with Ranette close on his heels as soon as they were let go, Fine Trout lying third, Dollet entered the straight looking a winner until Dyna came out to take the rails and to win with something to spare by a neck, neck head. An exciting race the four necks being almost inseparable.

Time:—1 min. 3 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 39-8; Places Rs. 17-8; Rs. 19; and Rs. 21.

Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

(Continued from column 6.)

further subscriptions, and on our part, we fervently believe that further subscriptions will come forward. The rush for War Bonds by ladies was unique in the history of Bombay and if time-limit had not intervened, it might have proved dangerous to life and limb. However, in the Hall things went charmingly, and Messrs. Felice Cornaglia, under the superintendence of Mr. Roberts, are to be congratulated on their excellent catering. Lord Willingdon left with Captain Whistler, A.-D.-C., at 6-15. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon remained at the Hall with anxiety to witness the fate of the "Tank."

### THE TANK.

The Tank, constructed by special request at the G. I. P. Railway Parel Workshops, was supposed to be a glorified edition of the "Tanks" at work in Flanders. Thousands of people were booking forward to its appearance from Alexandra Dock. It was to have started by 2 p.m. with Captain Edwardes, S. and T. in command, and Lieut. Telly as his gallant Lieutenant, and it did. It crawled along from the dock as a curio. Thousands followed and cheered it from point to point. Children threw in diles into it *en route*, inspired by patriotism, and at the end of an eventful journey to the Freeman-Thomas Hospital, or the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall in the same premises, the sum of one lakh and a half was "sweeped" by Captain Edwardes from the members of the Bombay Club. The "Tank", in truth, shot up about two lakhs of rupees during its trip from the Alexandra Dock to the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, and to a very great extent, apart from Captain Edwardes, the War Loan Committee are to be grateful to Inspector Chapman of the Bombay City Police and Sergeant Smith who were in the "Tank" from its start, for having cropped up no less than fifteen thousand rupees from the following crowd. The "Tank" had its rehearsal formerly, but Corporal Barrett of the G. I. P. Workshops (I. D. F.) saw that its defects were removed and that it was capable of arriving at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall.

The impatience of its arrival from hour to hour naturally created anxiety till about 7 p.m., its halt opposite the Sassoon Mechanic Institute in the Fort was announced. There it stuck. Lady Willingdon accompanied by Sir Thomas Birkett and Capt. Laverton, A.-D.-C., at once walked down from the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall to the scene of delay, and boarding the "Tank" with General St. John snailed back to the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall where a memorable day is entitled to be recorded in rubric.

### TOTAL EXCCEDS 176 LAKHS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Total amount of subscriptions received yesterday (Ladies' Day) | 1,64,00,000 |
| Amounted promised but not received yesterday | 12,00,000 |
| Grand Total...Rs. | 1,76,00,000 |

The above amount is likely to be increased as the War Loan Office in the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, will be open to-day from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. for the receipt of subscriptions which could not be taken yesterday.

# INDIAN WAR LOAN.

## LADIES' DAY IN BOMBAY

### TRIUMPHANT FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

Bombay has hitherto been denounced as a "slacker" in regard to the Second Indian War Loan, because, having given Bengal a back seat in connection with the first Loan, the City patriots had in reality to be pushed forward in an endeavour to overlap Bengal for the second time of asking. With flaring advertisements and striking posters the progressive total of subscriptions up to the 3rd instant stood four crores below the Bengal budget. But the Citizens' Executive Committee unhappily overlooked the fact that a pair of Gold Eyes were endowed with greater potentiality to turn the heart of even a Pandoo, the villager who watches the vagaries of his rupee with the solidity in flames. The citizens of Bombay, we are confident, are eminently patriotic, eminently loyal to the British Throne, and realize hourly that a terrible struggle for supremacy exists between Justice and Brutality, but the citizens of Bombay, or rather a proportion, have to apologise very earnestly to themselves for having hesitated this year to subscribe to the Second Indian War Loan as they should have done. The citizens of Bombay were provided with abundant opportunities, but none so magnetic as on Ladies' Day. A lady whether Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi or European, has wonderful powers of persuasion, and it was undoubtedly this precious gift which screwed out no fewer than one crore and thirteen lakhs towards the War Loan in two and a half hours, (from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.) yesterday.

But it was not exactly persuasive eloquence which accomplished the feat. People appeared to realize that women in Bombay were exerting themselves to the verge of exhaustion to rake in the sinews of war which in the end meant victory for the Allies, and they accordingly beseiged the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall in the Freeman-Thomas Hospital on Mayo Road to demand War Loan Bonds from Mr. Ridland and Mr. Dibbs of the Bank of Bombay. These two gentlemen had, indeed, a breathless time of it, and if they had not been supported by an efficient staff, we should probably have had to record an obituary *alias* Roll of Honour. Bales of letters with cheques enclosed, poured in, one of the mightiest beseigers being his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi. Ladies came singly, in groups, and in bevies pleading to be relieved of their bags holding gold or currency notes. One lady, in an advanced stage of spinsterhood, in a fit of forgiveable absent-mindedness, produced Rs. 500 to be placed on an uncertain winner in yesterday's Poona Races. But when she was told she was in the War Loan Office, she instantly realized her position and invested in War Loan Bonds. A Marwari, straight from New York, clamoured for the unburdening of about half a lakh in cash for scrap. A Russian Jewess, hallowed with the fatest prize in last month's Goa Lottery handed in all the notes she held to seize a War Loan Bond. A lady of Swedish extraction, proclaimed that she had a husband fighting with the Allies in Flanders, and offered all her wealth to the War Loan Committee in return for War Loan Bonds as a keepsake and talisman of her husband's safe return to her. And so on.

Lady Aitken, who crowned the Ladies Committee, was supported by Mrs. Strangman, Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. Kidd, Mrs. Shellim, Mrs. A. J. Raymond, Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir, Mrs. Setalwad, Mrs. Desai, Lady Jugmohandass, Lady Vithaldass Thackersey, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, Dilashah Begum, Mrs. Dedashte, Mrs. D'Monte, and to these ladies, in fact to all the ladies who worked hard in the interests of the Second Indian War Loan, Bombay did honour by a display of flags particularly in the Fort.

It was a gala day undoubtedly, and it was a busy day for investors at the same time. If the street decorations proclaimed patriotism, the decoration of the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall itself with vari-coloured flags, furnished a token of esteem in which their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon are held by the ladies of Bombay. The Hall was arranged in rivalry to the Taj lounge, and here, in the afternoon, hundreds of distinguished ladies, with gentlemen thrown in, of course, sat at a sumptuous "tea" while the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) played selections of delightful music. Their Excellencies arrived at 5-15 p.m. and were welcomed by the members of the Committee—a striking array of beauty and distinction.

### THE "AT HOME."

The ladies of the Executive Committee were "At Home" to their Excellencies and the Loan Investors till about 7 p.m., and even at this period there was a tremendous onrush of investors, of ladies who, with Lady Willingdon in a picturesque group on the platform were flash-lighted. The "At Home" was attended by a distinguished assembly which included, among men, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael, the Hon. Justice Sir Basil Scott, the Hon. Mr. Justice McLeod, Mr. F. A. M. Vincent, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Sir Thomas Birkett, General St. John, Colonel Read, R.A.M.C., Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, and a host of other notables. His Excellency "tead" at one table, and Lady Willingdon at another. But neither the "tea" party nor the Band disturbed the enthusiasm on the War Loan platform where Parsi ladies in particular were conspicuous and more than anxious to procure War Loan Bonds. The position was so full of anxiety to Mr. Ridland and Mr. Dibbs that Sir Thomas Birkett, as Chairman of the War Loan Committee, was obliged to announce from the platform, standing as he did alongside Lady Willingdon that it was impossible during the day to complete the issue of War Loan demands, but that as million pounds had already been subscribed, it was decided to open the Ladies' War Loan Office at Mayo Road from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. to-day for

(Continued in Column 5.)

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*Thursday, 5th September,* 1918.

## ECONOMIC BONDAGE.

The basis of modern society being an economic one, the question of economic freedom of a country is indissolubly bound with that of its political emancipation. The Chairmen of the Reception Committee and the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League, therefore, deserve well of the whole country for the prominence they gave in their addresses to the urgency of India's industrial development and the need of fiscal autonomy. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report has failed to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people, not only in the sphere of political rights and privileges, but in regard to industrial needs also. A splendid opportunity afforded by the war has been all but lost, while Japan has fully turned it to her own profit. The mountain of the Industrial Commission which has been in labour for such a long time has not yet brought forth even a mouse. Judging, however, from past experience of commissions, there appears to be very little ground for robust optimism in regard to its recommendations whenever they are published. For, no recommendations in this respect can adequately meet the requirements of the country unless they are based on the practical recognition of India's right to determine her own fiscal policy.

The authors of the Reform Report admit that the late Mr. Ranade was correct when he pointed out that "the industrial domination of one country by another exercises an insidious influence, which paralyses the springs of all the various activities which make up the life of a nation." They also admit that the lack of outlet for the educated youth of the country is a serious misfortune which has contributed to political unrest; that English theories as to the appropriate limits of State aid are inapplicable to India; that economic and military grounds no less than imperial interests demand the better utilization of the natural resources of India; and, lastly, that better provision ought to be made for technical and scientific education. Yet beyond the expression of these pious admissions, no definite promises have been given or the definite step contemplated which alone will secure the industrial regeneration of the country. What is that definite step? It is the liberation of India from the industrial shackles, placed on her in the name of free trade,—shackles which obstruct her legitimate and natural growth, not to speak of her material prosperity. On abstract grounds no one will question that free trade is the only right policy to be adopted by all countries. But this postulates two fundamental conditions: first, that all countries in the world must adopt it and, second, and this is the more important condition of the two, that all countries must be, more or less, on a footing of equality of economic strength and no country should feel that in keeping her door open for the trade of the whole world she knowingly followed a course that spelt sure economic disaster for her own people. England made her economic strength secure by a policy of protection before she adopted free trade. In recent times, the Central Powers built up their huge industries and captured the markets of the world, including India, by a thorough and systematic application of the principle of protection and encouragement of industries by State subsides and bounties. Japan, a poor country not many decades ago, followed the same policy, and has now become one of the industrially great and most prosperous and, therefore, powerful countries in the world.

India alone has been compelled,—under the domination of the Manchester school and in the interests of British manufacturers,—to follow a suicidal policy She has felt all along that she was being forced to run an unequal race to her own certain loss. This conviction, as Mr. Syed Hasan Imam said, is not based upon a mere prejudice that one race may have against another, but it is based upon facts of history dating from the time when the commercial development of the country was fostered by the Company as a matter of business. The traditions of the Company inherited by the Government under the Crown have not been departed from and British commercial interests have had the same fostering care as in the days of the Company. As in the political sphere, so in the economic, India has been meted out in the main the same treatment. "The greed of wealth that characterised its (the East India Company's) doings," Mr. Hasan Imam said, "was accompanied by greed of territorial possession and when the transference of rule from the Company to the Crown took place, the greed of wealth and lust power abated not one jot in the inheritors, the only difference being that tyranny became systematized and plunder became scientific." Recently there has been a sign of a coming change in the angle of vision. The people of this country have long demanded to be masters of their own destiny and to exploit the resources of the country primarily in their own interests and consequently in the interests of the world. They have demanded that they no longer should be, as they have been hitherto forced to remain, mere hewers of wood and drawers of water and their country the dumping ground of foreign manufactures of every country in the world. The Special Sessions of the Congress and the League have formulated the demand afresh, urging that "it is essential for the welfare of the Indian people that the Indian legislature should have the same measure of fiscal autonomy which the Self-Governing Dominions of the Empire possess." The necessity for India to make up the loss she has sustained during a century and more, the tremendous task of reconstruction after the war, justice and fairness all require that India's unanimous demand should be fully satisfied. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford in their Report recognise the justice and fairness of the demand. This is not enough. For beyond this pious recognition they have done nothing to secure its acceptance. If no other considerations prevail with the British democracy and Parliament, let us hope they will recognise that, to use the language of Mr. Hasan Imam, "in the larger economy of the Empire a strong and prosperous India is of much greater value than mere commercial gain to Britain" and that "unless she is accorded a place of honour and dignity alongside the self-governing units of the Empire what is now a source of profit will assuredly turn into a source of peril."

## WINNING THE WAR!

There are many phases of the bureaucratic mind which baffle the understanding of laymen. Not the least among them is the excessive zeal with which they seek to immortalise each other. The charm of their efforts is that the money for the memorials they canvass is supposed to be spontaneously subscribed as a loving token by those who manage to survive the shock of their deprivation. Thus it happens that while some superannuated gentleman is in London enjoying his earnings and his pension, his successor and friends in India announce the erection of a memorial. It may be a statue or a bust or a hall or a scholarship or even a college by which Indians are enabled to cherish the associations of the past. We are reminded to-day of these facts, for we learn that Mr. Robertson, principal of the Gujarat College, is going to be very busy this week; to him must come the gratification that his labours in memory of Lord Sydenham have had a glorious conclusion. We are indebted to a correspondent for some information about the endeavours of Mr. Robertson in this cause. An effigy of Lord Sydenham will be unveiled this week by Mr. Covernton in the Gujarat College in the library named after his lordship. Are these amiable gentlemen sure that they are doing well by the College in spending money and planting a bust of Lord Sydenham in the library at this time? Do they imagine that the figure of his lordship is going to be such a stimulus to Indian students that they can afford to starve projects of vital importance in the college? We fear they are going to immortalise the wrong party, for if any man deserved well of the College or its alumni, it is Sir Chinubhoy. The supreme anxiety for a principal must be to see that his College is equipped with the necessaries of academic life. We are given to understand that the College library has not got a sufficient stock of books, nor has it enough cupboards for the inadequate supply of books that is already there. If there is money in the hands of Mr. Robertson, he might have spent a little of it towards the essentials of College and library equipment and added in a small degree to the amenities of College life. Students have now to pay even for their annual sports. If it is the idiosyncracy of Mr. Robertson to keep the memory of Lord Sydenham green, he might have first attended to the necessities of the College, and then to its decorations. As it is, the object Mr. Covernton is going to unveil is not likely to be looked upon with tender regard by Indian students, and the exertions of Mr. Robertson are a living testimony to the alien nature of the interests which engage teachers of his type in India, who cannot realise that students honour only those that deserve well of their country. Proceedings like these will please only Mr. Robertson and Mr Covernton, who, we trust, will have their memorials raised when their turn comes.

## Notes of the Day.

**Over Ten Crores.**

The women of Bombay had a busy time yesterday in connection with the War Loan. A crore and a half is a good day's score The progressive total reported from Bombay for the War Loan was 908 lakhs on Tuesday. The efforts of the Ladies of Bombay have now carried the total far over 10 crores. Those who think that Bombay's contribution must be judged by a comparison with Calcutta will notice that we are behind Calcutta only by a margin of three crores. We understand that the lady workers of our city are going to exert themselves still further and push the total forward.

**Imperialistic Wool Gathering.**

One of the useless preoccupations into which students of the war are liable to be lured, is the detailed disposition of captured territories. Veracious enthusiasts are keen on laying down definite propositions relating to the future of German East Africa, Palestine, Mesopotamia and the Pacific Islands. They say what should be done and should not be done, and proceed to partition the occupied country to their own private satisfaction. The "Times" says that Palestine, Armenia, and the Caucasus will be interdependent in peace time as they are now in war, and speculates on the question of their future possession and economic development. So long as the great problem of sovereignty in a particular area remains unsettled, it is foolish for people to presume arrangements in their own favour without regard to the delicacy of permanent adjustments. "The economic development of the Middle East" is no doubt a very attractive proposition, but it is premature to say as to who has the right to it, let alone the means to secure it.

**German Ambition in the East.**

In this connection it may be noted that the Germans, on their side, are entertaining soaring ambition as regards the East. Hosts of German Professors as usual are giving expression to this ambition in the press in a variety of ways. Professor Hoetzsch, for example, published recently an elaborate review of the raw material problem and argued that Germany cannot obtain her aims in the East unless she can end the chaos in Russia by "revision" of the Brest "peace" policy. He said, among other things:—

It is clear that we have no interest in a state of chaos in the former Russian Empire, nor even in chaos and disorder in Great Russia. How can we secure our relations with Finland and the Ukraine, from which we expect so much economic advantage; and how can order exist in the Caucasus, in Turkestan, and in Siberia, without which world-economic relations are impossible, if between us and them 80,000,000 Great Russians are living in a permanent state of disorder and anarchy? Ever clearer become the efforts of the Entente to organize Great Russia for itself and against the Central Powers. If they succeeded only gradually, what real value would there then be in the attractive prospect of a German "new road to India" by way of the Ukraine and the Caucasus and by way of the Black Sea and Persia—with a Great Russian "bloc" on our flank and in our rear, developed by America, influenced by England and America, and hostile to us?

**Brutal Cynicism.**

Another school of "Easterns", on the other hand, publish long dissertations on the weakness of German foreign policy and its lack of inspiration. According to this school the following is the part assigned to the Bolshevists in furthering Germany's Eastern policy:—

The Bolshevists are gradually getting into trouble. What is our attitude? For the present there is for us no greater interest in the East than the interest of maintaining Bolshevism. Many people have the curious idea of wanting to conclude a commercial treaty with Bolshevism. If anybody expects any benefit from it, by all means let him talk to the Bolshevists about commercial treaties or similar things; it will do no harm, for what the Bolshevists are doing for us is something much greater than that. They are ruining Great Russia; they are destroying absolutely the very roots of any possible danger from Russia in the future. They have already relieved us of most of the anxiety which we could still feel about Great Russia, and we ought to do everything in order that they may continue as long as possible activities which are so very profitable for us. If they offer us armed help against the Czechs at Samara and Omsk, we should consider the offer very seriously. We should also prevent the Cossacks from going too far against Great Russia, and from seriously disturbing the Bolshevists. The Bolshevists themselves believe that they are the salvation, not only of Russia, but of the world. That is the very best creed that we can want—provided that it remains confined to Great Russia. Great Russia for the Bolshevists, and the Bolshevists for us! Let us preserve that situation, and we shall earn at the same time the gratitude of the Bolshevists and the profits for Germany.

Brutal cynicism could no further go!

**Dead Or Alive?**

Lenin seems to belong to that very small class of people who live to see the announcement of their own death. A Bolshevik telegram from Moscow states that he is apparently out of danger. If it is true, there is no doubt that he will return to the welter of Russian affairs; only the whirling restlessness of his character is not likely to assist in the settlement of his country. Thousands of persons are in the meanwhile being removed from Moscow to Petrograd. With the panic of removal, the people have the dismal prospect of entering Petrograd whose inhabitants are already famished and diseased. The authorities warn the people carrying weapons that they will be immediately killed. Agitators against the Government are being interned and their property confiscated. The country is in the climax of terrible calamities.

**Fair Chance For All.**

Very seldom do non-official members of our Legislative Councils feel that they are of any consequence when opposed by the phalanx of official votes. Even when some resolution is carried against the view of the bureaucracy, the Government can afford to shelve the decision without feeling any obligation for its fulfilment. In the Bengal Legislative Council, there was a non-official victory on Tuesday when Mr. S. N. Roy moved that the holders of certificates granted by the Calcutta Medical School and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, might be entitled to have their names registered in the roll of "registered practitioners." The Government opposed the motion and was beaten by a majority of four. The institutions whose alumni were sought to be banned, are not affiliated to the Calcutta University. As National Education spreads, we shall be having a procession of young men coming, qualified, out of non-affiliated institutions. It is necessary that they should be given a fair chance of competition with the products of Government Universities. We are glad that in Bengal, official prejudices have received a timely shock.

**The Old Guard.**

Close and impartial observers of the work of the present British Parliament have noted a gradual falling-off in its independence. An interesting sidelight on this fact is contained in the announcement made by Mr. Bonar Law in mail week in the Commons that 288 members elected to the present Parliament have received titles, orders, offices of profit or legal preferment. This means that excluding the Nationalists who, as somebody has said, never get anything but disappointments, some 49 per cent. members of the present House have been honoured in some way or another. Over 10 per cent.—again excluding the Nationalists—it may be noted further, are Ministers.

**Universities and War.**

It appears from German newspapers that the University of Berlin has lost 668 of its members, fallen in the war, out of a total of 7,701 at the beginning of 1914, or a little more than one in twelve. The total includes one "extraordinary Professor", 7 Privatdozentem, 13 assistant teachers in various University institutes, 291 members of the philosophical faculty, 158 law students, 151 medical students, and 68 students of theology. The losses sustained by the English and Scottish Universities, according to the London correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette", are at least as great, and among the teaching-staffs a good deal greater. With all the stringency of their compulsory service the Germans have, however, ways of protecting lives that they consider valuable to the country, which, the correspondent adds, might well be studied by nations that have come later into compulsory militarism.

## Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended a special performance of "It pays to Advertise" by the Frawley Comedy Co. at the Excelsior Theatre last night. Her Excellency returned to Poona last night and his Excellency will leave to-day.

## GERMANY WAGES A WAR OF DEFENCE.

### CROWN PRINCE'S INTERVIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 4.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 4.

The German Crown Prince, interviewed, said: The enemy onset continues. We are withdrawing in accordance with the system of elastic defence. The withdrawals are being misinterpreted in Germany owing to numerous successes but it must not be forgotten that we are waging a war of defence. We do not want to annihilate our enemies but merely to hold our own.

## SURGICAL AEROPLANE SQUADRON.

### BEING FORMED IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 4.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 4.

The French are forming a squadron of surgical aeroplanes each carrying a surgeon, an assistant and a complete outfit including an operating table.

## CZECHO SLOVAKS.

### RECOGNIZED AS A NATION.

### AMERICA PREPARED TO ENTER INTO RELATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 3-50 p.m., Aug. 4.

WASHINGTON.—The United States has recognised the Czecho-Slovaks as a co-belligerent nationm.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12 midnight Sept. 4.

WASHINGTON.—The Secretary of State issues the following:—"The Czecho-Slovak peoples having taken up arms against the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires and having placed organised armies in field which are waging war against those Empires under an Officer of their own nationality and in accordance with the rules and practices of the civilised nations, and the Czecho-Slovaks having, in prosecution of their independent purposes in the present war, confided the supreme political authority to the Czecho-Slovak National Council, the Government of the United States recognises that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks thus organised and the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires." It also recognises the Czecho-Slovak National Council as a *de facto* belligerent government clothed with the proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks. The Government of the United States further declares that it is prepared to enter formally into relations with the *de facto* Government thus recognised for purpose of prosecuting the war against the common enemy, the Empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary."

## ALLIES' SUCCESS NEAR ARCHANGEL,

### PUSHING FORWARD TO OBOZERSKAYA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 4.

A British communiqué from North Russia says the Allies including the Russian troops captured on August 31st a position northward of Obozerskaya, 75 miles southward of Archangel and repulsed the counter-attack with heavy losses.

We are pushing to Obozerskaya. Our armoured train guns were very effective in fighting.

## UNINTERRUPTED CHAIN OF ALLIES.

### FROM VOLGA TO VLADIVOSTOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 4.

The "Daily Mail" learns from Harbin that the vanguard of the Czecho-Slovaks is in Verchne and Utinsk, eight miles east of Baikal, and has joined hands with General Semenoff on the Onon river. There is now an uninterrupted chain of Allies from Volga to Vladivostok.

## CENTRAL EUROPEAN CUSTOMS UNION.

### PROPOSAL DEPRECATED BY GERMAN STEEL & IRONMASTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 4.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 4.

A meeting of German Steel and Ironmasters at Berlin, discussing postwar policy, deprecated a Central European Customs Union as calculated to aggravate the difficulty of obtaining raw materials.

## GERMAN MAIN HEADQUARTERS

### TRANSFERRED FROM SPA TO VERVIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 4.

THE HAGUE.—The "Les Nouvelles" states that the German Main Headquarters have been transferred from Spa to Verviers in the province of Liege.

## RUMANIAN AMMUNITION DEPOT EXPLODES.

### DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT MILLIONS OF ROUBLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 4.

AMSTERDAM.—A large former Russo-Rumanian ammunition depot in the suburbs of Odessa has exploded. Damage, estimated at millions of roubles, has been done. The loss of life is uncertain. Incendiarism is suspected.

## BALKAN FRONT.

### ENEMY WORKS ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4, 2-10 a.m.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 4.

A French Eastern communiqué says: The British west of the Varder, attacked a series of enemy works in the direction of Altchakmahle, taking 50 prisoners. The British are maintaining the conquered ground despite Bulgarian counterattacks which were repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

# ENEMY RETIRING ALONG WHOLE BATTLE-FRONT.

## OPERATIONS COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL.

## 10,000 PRISONERS IN MONDAY'S BATTLE

## LENS AND QUEANT TAKEN.

*Since the enemy was dealt a shattering blow on Monday on the Drocourt-Queant system he has been retiring since Tuesday along practically the whole battle-front. Ten thousand prisoners were captured and the British have now entered Pronville, Doignies and Bertincourt.*

*A great fight is in progress all day north and north-east of Soissons. The enemy is vigorously defending the Pont-Rouge plateau east of the Soissons-Laon railway, also the line along the north of the Aisne.*

*Hitherto the Germans have not tried an organised counter-attack, perhaps because they are in too great a confusion. Their attention is mainly concentrated on the most favourable defensive points.*

*The British have occupied Lens, Queant, Estaires, Wulverghem and Richebourg, St. Vaast.*

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-50 p.m. Sept. 3.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Sept. 4.

A British communiqué says Monday's operations southward of the Scarpe were completely successful and the enemy was heavily defeated in the prepared defences of the Drocourt-Queant system with the result that he is retiring this morning along practically the whole battle-front.

In Monday's battle, besides inflicting heavy losses, we took about 10,000 prisoners. Our troops are now advancing and are reported to have entered Pronville, Doignies and Bertincourt.

CANADIANS' SWEEPING MOVEMENTS.

The Canadians showed the greatest skill and courage on Monday, storming the Drocourt-Queant lines which had been perfected during the past 18 months and provided a most formidable obstacle furnished with every device of modern engineering. The defences here were reinforced to such a degree that on a front of 8,000 yards 11 German divisions were identified. Undeterred by the strength of the defensive organisation, the Canadians assisted admirably by the English troops on the left carried all before them. Southward of the Canadian corps the English, Scottish and the naval troops of the Seventeenth Corps under the command of Lieut-General Sir Charles Fergusson performed no less a gallant and arduous task in storming the junction of the Drocourt-Queant and Hindenburg systems. These were of the most formidable character but the troops swept over and around them encircling Queant from the north with the result that this important pivot fell into our hands by nightfall.

The tank corps again assisted materially the success of the operations.

### GERMANS IN TOO GREAT CONFUSION.

#### RESISTANCE CONFINED TO MOST FAVOURABLE POINTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. Sept. 4.

Reuter's correspondent wiring Tuesday morning says the British Headquarters are now beyond the Drocourt-Queant line and our artillery is beginning to enfilade the enemy trenches that tail away eastward from the bend at Queant.

Bitter fighting continued after dark and was resumed this morning. Hitherto the Germans have not attempted an organised counter-attack to recover the switch line probably because they are in too great a confusion. Their resistance is mainly confined to trying to stand on the most favourable defensive points.

ENEMY IN GREAT STRAITS.

To what straits the enemy is reduced may be judged by the Second Guards Reserve Division, which was thrown in during the fighting and had already suffered so heavily that its fighting strength was barely one thousand men, one battalion consisting of a single officer and thirty-five other ranks.

Prisoners are dejected but bitterness and arrogance are almost entirely absent. The German fighting aeroplanes are almost wholly devoting themselves to anti-tank work particularly at night when they constantly cut off the engines in order to detect the grinding of tractors after which they drop brilliant parachute lights to see where to bomb.

The weather is cloudy and windy but not unfavourable for campaigning.

### DROCOURT-QUEANT LINE.

#### ENEMY ATTEMPTING TO RE-CAPTURE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 4.

The British this morning advanced to a maximum depth of four miles on a front of 20 miles and occupied Queant. They reached west of Buissy and occupied Proville, whence the line runs west of Boursies through Doignies which the British hold, and then through Berlincourt and Recouigay. The Germans are apparently retiring to a new switch line six miles behind the present one. The British have occupied Wulverghem in the Flanders. They found Lens evacuated by the Germans. It is confirmed that at least 10,000 prisoners were taken yesterday but many have not yet been counted.

Contrary to expectation the enemy is not reacting heavily with a view to recapturing the Drocourt-Queant line. The new switch line runs from Brebiere southward to Moeuvres, Joining Hindenburg line in the neighbourhood of Craincourt. This line is nothing like so strong as the Drocourt-Quent line. It is too close to Cambrai and Douai to be comfortable for the Germans. It is these towns extensively for transport purposes.

### LENS OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-5 p.m. Sept. 3.

Lens has been occupied.

### SOMME FRONT.

#### UNSUCCESSFUL ENEMY RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-0 p.m. Sept. 3.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 4.

A French communiqué says there was artillery firing during the night on the Somme and between the Oise and the Aisne. Enemy raids in the region of the Vesle and in Vosges achieved no result. Nothing happened elsewhere.

### GERMAN RETREAT.

#### OFFICIAL ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 4.

A wireless German communiqué says the English south-eastward of Arras by superior forces pressed us back on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai high road. The French westeward and southward of Couchyle-Chateau slightly pressed us back from the Ailette.

### GREAT FIGHT NEAR SOISSONS.

#### ENEMY VILLAGES BURNING LIKE TORCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Hedaquarters wiring Monday night said:—A great fight has been in progress all day north and north-east of Soissons. The enemy is vigorously defending the Pont-Rouge plateau east of the Soissons-Laon railway also the line along the north of the Aisne. We are bombarding his position from the south and the west. The villages, which the enemy hold, are burning like vast torches and fires are spreading through the neighbouring woods. The enemy drenched our position at midday with gas but the retaliation barrage silenced his guns.

### FURTHER ENEMY RETREAT.

#### SEVERAL VILLAGES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 9-0 p.m. Sept. 3.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. Sept. 4.

Reuter learns that we have captured Etaing from which our line runs to a kilometre east of Dury, thence to the western outskirts of Buissy which is held to the eastwards of Pronville, westwards of Boursies and eastwards of Doignies Substantial advance has been made south of Ypres. We captured Le Mesnil, Etricourt and Tenancourt and reached the line of the Tortillo river, being an advance of a further two miles on a front of six miles since the morning. Numerous fires have been observed eastwards of Bus and Bertincourt also the signs of enemy evacuations in the area south of the Sensee river to the west of the Canal du Nord. South of the Lys, we reached the southern outskirts of Sailly-sur-Lys and advanced along the Estaires-Labassee road as far as Neuve Chapelle of which we hold the outskirts We captured Richebourg-St.-Vaast.

There is evidence of a further retreat astride the Cambrai-Bapaume road. We later captured Ypres, four miles east of Le Transloy and progressed beyond.

### BRITISH PROGRESS BETWEEN PERONNE AND SENSEE.

#### RICHEBOURG-ST.-VAAST AND ESTAIRES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 9-50 p.m. Sept. 4.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: After heavy defeat inflicted on the enemy yesterday, our progress between Peronne and Sensee continued and we reached the general line of Ypres-Beaumetz-les-Cambrai Baralle-Rumaucourt-Lecluse. We captured or drove back with loss the hostile rear-guards which resisted our advance. Our artillery inflicted heavy casualties on the retreating enemy. Our batteries over open sights successfully engaged large numbers of the enemy retiring in close formation over the ridge northwestward of Equancourt.

In the hurried retreat the enemy left quantities of stores and material. Southward of the Lys the English captured Richebourg-St. Vaast and established themselves on a line of the La Bassee road between Richebourg and Estaires. We captured Estaires and also a number of prisoners and a few guns. We advanced slightly in the western outskirts of Lens and eastward and northward of Givenchy-lez-La Bassee. We also made progress northeastward of Steenwerck and entered Wulverghem.

AEROPLANES' SPLENDID WORK.

Our aeroplanes worked through out the day in the front of the advancing battle line, while the observation balloons followed closely. Large formations of hostile machines frequently attacked our airmen who persisted in their various tasks, maintaining contact with the infantry, artillery and tanks, and bombed and machine-gunned the hostile troops and transport. They also silenced the anti-tank guns and dropped supplies of small-arm ammunition to the infantry in the forward zone. There was much air fighting. We destroyed ten hostile machines and drove down two out of control. Twenty British are missing. We dropped twenty-four tons of bombs in day and night

### EXPECTED GERMAN COUNTER-STROKE.

#### NO SIGN VISIBLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 4.

There is still not the slightest sign of the expected German counterstroke which must soon be delivered if General Ludendorff wishes to save the situation. The prisoners speak of a great mysterious army, headed by General von Mackensen which is ready to pounce on the Allies, but the whereabouts of this army are unknown. The chief problem of the moment is where the enemy will turn. Experts expect that he will attempt to stand on the Brebieres-Moeuvres line but this would be most uncomfortable as it covers Cambrai and Douai by such a narrow margin that no elbowroom would be left for defence. It appears that the Germans in their last attempt to save the situation packed 70,000 men into a front of 8,000 yards.

The name of the Hindenburg line has not yet appeared in German communiques while it has utterly vanished from German papers of which it has been the chief feature for weeks past. So far there is no indication of the feeling in Germany where the Crown Prince and official writers are elaborately explaining the advantages of elastic defence preparatory to breaking the news of the smash.

### LUDENDORFF'S AUTHORITY WEAKENED.

#### ENEMY SOLDERS DESERTING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Sept. 4.

PARIS.—The fierce fighting of the last days, which has procured the British a fine success, cannot fail, owing to the efforts of the troops of Generals Debeney, Humbert and Mangin to have most important consequences. It is likely that when General von Ludendorff, after severe blows he has sustained, re-enters the shelter of the Hindenburg line he will have to bring the whole German army into the line to hold out temporarily. The foe will be powerless to resist the fresh American armies supplied with new material This is probably now realised by the German High Command which sees the German effectives vanishing and best defences broken into. After continuous defeats scores of desertions are being counted daily. The authority of General Ludendorff is weakening and passing into Army Commanders' hands all along the immense front from Nieuport to the Soissons region where the Imperial Crown Prince certainly feels already a threat on his right flank.

### BRITISH OCCUPATION OF PERONNE.

#### GERMAN OFFICIAL ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 4.

A wireless German official says: The enemy has occupied Peronne.

### "CLOSE TO THE WINNING POST."

#### ALLIED EFFORTS WILL SOON FRUCTIFY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 4.

PARIS.—A semi-official statement says:

(Continued on page 8.)

### "IN THE INTERESTS OF INDIA."

#### PROBLEMS OF THE MIDDLE EAST.

#### SOLUTION URGED BY "THE TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Sept. 4.

"The Times" in an article to-day says General Marshall's first despatch shows him as a writer and a man of action fit to succeed General Maude and no higher praise could be given. General Marshall had the difficult task of maintaining the efficiency of the army after the forward drive had ceased, of improving communications, strengthening his flanks and clearing away the ruins of mal-administration for the foundation of a stable and progressive government. The despatch records the solid achievement under each of these heads. The expedition up the Euphrates against the Turkish concentration beyond Hit was a brilliant affair and of hardly less merit were the operations on the Diala. The work of regeneration in Mesopotamia as far as it has gone justifies the brightest forecasts of the future of the country. All that is needed is a reasonably good government.

FRIENDLY NATIONS NEITHER FLANK NECESSARY.

General Marshall's greatest difficulty has been to protect his communications. A military Mesopotamia cannot stand by itself; there is no security whatever for the future development of the country, unless there are friendly nations on either flank. The capture of Bagdad diverted but did not dispose of the old "Berlin to Persian Gulf" ambitions of Germany which might be revived in other ways, for example via Persia and the Caucasus. The defection of Russia compromised the safety of the Persian flank of our communications with Mesopotamia. Our victories have wiped out the adverse balance of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk in the West but the adverse balance in the East must still be set right and the task cannot be postponed indefinitely.

FUTURE SECURITY AND PROSPERITY OF INDIA AT STAKE.

Palestine, Mesopotamia, Armenia and the Caucasus will be inter-dependent in peace time as they are now in war. There is in these regions a tremendous problem to be solved on which the future security and prosperity of India will very largely depend. If we procrastinate over the consideration of this problem, which is partly political, partly strategical and leaves the East to settle itself in a hurly-burly after the war, we shall be in the great danger of neglecting the supreme British interests.

We need a clear scheme of what is desirable in the Middle East in its economic development and in the evolution of national ideals, especially the great ideal of political liberty and in the interests of our great trusteeship in India. Perhaps, this clear cut scheme does exist in the minds of the government or of some of its members but our ideas for the future of the east must be more than a pattern laid up in the Heaven there should be a settled policy of the Allies and America and our war measures must deliberately and consciously be co-ordinated with it.

### LENIN NOT DEAD?

#### "APPARENTLY OUT OF DANGER."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Sept. 4.

The report of Lenin's death is not so far confirmed. On the contrary a Bolshevist telegram from Moscow states that he is apparently out of danger.

A telegram to "The Times" from Copenhagen says one of the two women who attempted to assassinate Lenin was the well-known terrorist Dora Kaplan who in 1907 was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment with hard labour for attempting the life of the Chief of the Gendarmerie Novitski.

### THOUSANDS REMOVED FROM MOSCOW TO PETROGRAD.

#### PEOPLE CARRYING ARMS TO BE IMMEDIATELY KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Sept. 4.

COPENHAGEN.—The "Hamburger Fremden blatt" reports that Lenin was wounded by poisoned explosive bullets, full effects of which have not yet developed. Thousands of persons have been removed from Moscow to Petrograd. The authorities warn people carrying weapons that they will be immediately killed. Agitators against the government are being interned and their property confiscated.

### ALLIED SUBJECTS IN RUSSIA

#### RECIPROCAL TREATMENT TO BOLSHEVIKS THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

PARIS.—The Foreign Minister Pichon has informed the Russian Government that rigorous allied reprisals against the prominent Bolsheviks sojourning in the allied countries will be carried out if the allied subjects in Russia are not liberated from custody and their departure facilitated.

# INDIA'S WAR EFFORT.

## ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FORESHADOWED.

## VICEROY ON REFORM PROPOSALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The meeting of the Autumn Session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. There was a very large attendance of visitors, and almost all the members of the Council were present. After nine members had taken the prescribed oath of allegiance his Excellency addressed the Council. Two statements were laid on the table, one by Sir George Barnes showing the retail selling price of country spirit and toddy per gallon in Calcutta, Madras, Cawnpore, Rangoon, Bombay and Karachi. Another was by Sir William Vincent, showing the securities deposited by Urdu and Anglo-Urdu newspapers, journals, and other periodicals.

Sir Sankaran Nair laid on the table a copy of the correspondence regarding students' strikes. About twenty-five questions were asked, Sir Dinshaw Wacha interpellating mostly on currency questions. Mr. Khaparde enquired whether the Indian Press deputation which recently left India will, while in England, be allowed to discuss or state their views on Indian Constitutional reforms.

Sir George Barnes introduced a Bill to restrict temporarily persons who may engage in business connected with certain non-ferrous metals and metallic ores. He explained that the object of the measure was to prevent the subjects of the states at present at war with his Majesty from obtaining control during the period of war and for five years thereafter, over any business connected with certain non-ferrous metals and metallic ores. All persons engaged in these industries must be licensed. Persons who satisfy the local Government that they are not hostile foreigners, and that the interests which they represent are not under hostile control, will be entitled to a license. The Bill extends to British India the principles of the law on the subject introduced in the United Kingdom as Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED.

The following resolutions have been admitted for discussion at the ensuing session of the Council to be moved by the Hon. Mr. Khaparde:—Local Governments be directed to form cadet battalions on the lines of the territorial regiments in Great Britain in all colleges affiliated to Indian universities, and also to constitute officers taking corps at all Indian university headquarters, to provide for the higher training of duly selected cadets.

Mr. B. N. Sarma will move "that this council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he may recommend to his Majesty's Government that priority certificates should be granted for the import of machinery into India."

The following resolution by Sir William Meyer has been admitted in addition to those already admitted for the Imperial Legislative Council meeting and will be taken up on the 9th instant, that this Council recognises that the prolongation of the war justifies India's taking a larger share than she does at present in respect of the cost of military forces raised or to be raised in this country.

### HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH

His Excellency the Viceroy in his opening speech said:—

Since we separated at the close of the winter session I have had the privilege of meeting a large number of the Hon. members at that historic Conference which assembled at Delhi in the last week of April. It was an assemblage without precedent in the history of India. In it princes, representatives of the people, and Government sat for the first time in a joint conclave taking counsel together how India could best rally her forces anew in the cause for which the Empire is fighting. I expected much from that Conference. I have not been disappointed. It has been more than justified by success. Without it the splendid results of the last four months could never have been achieved. The material results of the Conference were great, but I am almost tempted to think that its moral effects were greater. I had convened the Conference that India might proclaim her unity of purpose in the Empire's cause and pledge her fullest service in the prosecution of the war. How well the conference answered to my call let its resolutions testify. They proclaimed to all the world that India stood solid for the cause of right which our Empire has made its own and that much though India had done she would never rest in putting forth her strength until that cause was triumphant. Since then those resolutions have been translated into fact. "Some of us may have chafed at the delay over this or that, at the delay in which India had no part", but do not let us forget the overwhelming burden that lay on those at home with whom the ultimate decision rested. One immediate result of the Conference was to call upon India to add half a million men to her army in the ensuing year. Well might we have shrunk from such an undertaking had not the Central Recruiting Board been already in being. But the Board set itself at once to the task and over 97,000 combatant and nearly 85,000 non-combatant recruits enlisted in May, June and July. As for the new units which with the approval of the military authorities at home we set ourselves to raise the results have outrun our expectations. Of the total number two-thirds and more have been raised already. I wish I could tell you how many men we have recruited and sent overseas since the beginning of the war, but military reasons compel reticence. This much, however, I can say we are now recruiting twice as many men in a month as before the war we recruited in a year. This fine record is due to the labours of the Central Recruiting Board backed by the whole-hearted cooperation in the provinces. And, now that the increases in the emoluments of our Indian troops and the grant of King's commissions long awaited and powerfully advocated at the Conference, have been announced I look forward to a finer record still. The success of the Central Recruiting Board with its blend of soldiers and civilians and Indian princes and its enlistment of non-official energies in the provinces and native states pointed the obvious way to that re-adjusting and speeding up of our whole war machinery on which the Conference laid stress. So we set up similar Central Boards to cope with supplies, traffic, labour and publicity, all under the coordinating guidance of the War Resources Committee.

The Communication Board takes up the task of husbanding and pooling our resources where the Foodstuffs Board leaves it. It regulates traffic, holding the balance even between military and civil demands, and working through provincial directors of supplies, ensures priority to the carriage of commodities where they are most urgently required. The Publicity Board is entrusted with the spread of truth. It emphasises the essential principles for which the Allies are fighting and the vital interest of India in the triumph of our cause. It sets forth the actual war situation from day to day and contradicts the false rumours that spring up, who knows whence, sapping the confidence and energy of the people. It advertises what India has done in order to drive home what still remains for India to do. Its composition is largely non-official and in the inclusion of distinguished journalists lies more than half the secret of its success. And I would here voice my appreciation of the powerful help received from publicists and journalists of all shades of opinion. It is after all but another proof that however much we are divided in our politics, we are one in the determination that India shall do her part in bringing the war to a triumphant conclusion.

EXPANSION OF MAN-POWER.

But this hurried review of the working of our Boards gives a very meagre idea of the vivifying influence of the Conference on all branches of India's war effort. Let us turn again to the expansion of our man-power. Ruling princes and chiefs of India, ever foremost in the cause of the Empire, have responded to the call for further assistance. Signal service through the Imperial Service troops of many States has been rendered on every front. Which of us, for instance, has not been stirred by the gallant charge of Jodhpur lancers in Palestine? The Durbars are now being invited to afford their troops the opportunity for more effective service still, by incorporating them during the war in the regular army. In the Native States a large scheme is on foot to raise battalions for the army, composed as far as may be, of subjects of the States, but officered, paid and equipped by Government. The scheme has met with a ready welcome. In Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bharatpur and Dholpur, in Kolhapur and in Patiala, Chamba and Suket, units on the new new model are now in process of formation and from Baroda, from Mysore, from Alwar, from Rewa, from Tehri, and from Bahawalpur, Jhind, Kapurthala, Maler Kotla and Faridkot offers of similar help have been pouring in.

To the police we addressed a special call to enrol themselves in the army, and five police battalions have already been incorporated, two from the Punjab, two from the United Provinces, and one from Bihar and Orissa. Gallantly indeed has that gallant body of men responded to our call.

I. D. F.

Meanwhile the British branch of the Indian Defence Force has been playing its useful, if unobtrusive, part, and we are now considering how its usefulness can be extended. But, I cannot hide my disappointment at the record of the Indian Branch of the Force. We re-opened recruiting for it in April in response to what we were told was a genuine demand. But less than 500 recruits have so far offered themselves for enrolment. We have made good in the other enterprises to which we have set our hand. Shall we not make good here also?

With the rapid expansion of the army in India the demand for labour for military purposes has gone up by leaps and bounds. Taught by the war the advantage of employing labour in organised bodies, we have formed or are forming no less than 18 labour corps for work in India alone. Of the many labour companies sent to France in 1917 all have now returned with the exception to those formed from later reinforcements. They have returned in admirable condition and with a record of excellent service in strange and sometimes trying surroundings and that they have returned gratified with the treatment that they have received;

(Continued on page 8.)

# INDIA'S WAR EFFORT.

(Continued from page 7.)

their prompt re-enrolment in large number is the best proof of all.

SECOND WAR LOAN.

The contribution to the second war loan has now passed the 20 million sterling which we set before us as the minimum and I look to a notable addition before the war loan closes by the middle of the month. But at the Conference something further was foreshadowed and what form that further financial assistance should take Hon. Members will be asked at this session to consider. A resolution on the subject will be moved by the Hon. Finance Member, but the decision itself will be left to the non-official members. And over and above her financial contributions and over and above the many shiploads of foodstuffs and raw products with which she has been supplying the Allies, India continues to furnish Mesopotamia and other theatres of war with masses of railway material and a vast variety of engineering and other stores. These are found partly from our stocks of import, partly from India's indigenous resources. The drain on our imports has been continuous and severe. The flow to fresh supplies is restricted and it is becoming increasingly difficult for India to meet all the demands that are made upon her. It is becoming increasingly difficult indeed, for her own needs and public bodies are turning more and more to our central organisation for assistance. The depletion of our stocks of imports has stimulated the development of our resources and we are doing what is possible under war conditions to foster local manufactures. What India can do when she puts forth her strength and enlists the services of experts from outside is shown by the great success of the Tata Steel Works which has supplied most of the military railway requirements in the Eastern theatres of war. One notable demand on India has now been materially reduced —the provision of rivercraft for the Tigris and Euphrates and here let me acknowledge India's indebtedness to the Rivercraft Board at Calcutta and the committees at other ports, associated with it for their valuable services given ungrudgingly and without remuneration in directing this work of construction. Their work has been heavy. Apart from forthwith furnishing 1000 steel pontoons, they have constructed over 400 rivercraft and have reerected two hospital steamers, five tugs and 70 barges.

HIGH PRICES.

Now these and other results from the stimulated mobilisation of India's resources could not have been achieved without stress and strain. In that stress and strain all have shared in varying degree, officials, businessmen, and the general community alike. For the most part the burden has been borne cheerfully. Where murmurings and grumblings have been heard they can almost always be traced to a failure to recognise that the restrictions or hardships or whatever the objects of complaint may be, arise from the imperious necessities of war. There have been widespread murmurings over high prices here in India. It is true we have suffered less than most parts of the world, thanks to the Fleet which has kept open the highway of the seas, and to our gallant armies which hold the enemy many hundreds of miles from India's frontier. None the less, war must always bring high prices in its train and there are unhappily cases where manufacturers and traders have taken advantage of the war and the shortage it occasions to demand artificial prices hugely in excess of the cost of production or import. Where materials required for war purposes are affected we cannot afford to sit idle. If needs must, we shall not shrink from drastic action. But it is not in regard to war materials alone that I view high prices with concern. I view with even greater concern the pressure of the growing rise in the price of necessities on the poorer classes in the country. The dearness of cotton cloth in particularly presses the masses hard. Its causes are many—the high price of raw cotton throughout the world, the high cost of manufacture of the imported cloth, the reduction in the volume of British manufactures available for the general public. To increase the imports of Manchester cloth or to lower its price does not lie within our power. The solution of the problem must be sought on other lines and the lines we have been advised to follow by the committee (drawn largely from the trade) whose services we enlisted last March, are twofold—first, the prevention of speculation in raw cotton; second, the standardisation in India of the cloths used by the poorer classes and their manufacture and distribution under control. The first measure we have already put into effect by empowering the Government of Bombay to regulate forward contracts for the purchase or sale of the next cotton crop. In the carrying out of the second measure we rely on Hon. Members' assistance. We are introducing a Bill at this session to require our mills to manufacture certain kinds and certain quantities of cloth to be paid for at cost price plus a reasonable margin of profits and to be sold to the public at fixed price through licensed shop or shops or at Government depots. That there may be difficulties at the outset in carrying this scheme into effect, I freely recognise. But I have every hope that with the cooperation of millowners, cloth-sellers and the public these difficulties will be overcome and that the scheme will bring relief to those who need it most.

CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

Again there is the currency question. At the Delhi Conference I referred to certain rumours then afloat as to the ability of Government to meet their obligations to encash currency notes at Currency Offices. There had been an unprecedented drain on our stocks of metallic currency in connection with purchases for his Majesty's Government and an unfortunate delay in obtaining fresh supplies of silver to replenish them. This obliged us to curtail those extra legal facilities for the free encashment of notes outside the Currency Offices which have been an important feature of our currency policy in recent years. But the United States of America came to our rescue and undertook to supply us with silver in large quantities. Substantial instalments have arrived in India. Indeed, our mints have been busily coining them into rupees for some time past. They have also been coining our gold bullion into mohurs, which have already been used for the purchase of wheat in the Punjab and have been well received. They are now engaged on the coinage of sovereigns. We are thus increasingly able to meet the difficulties which temporarily faced us a few months ago. But let me again emphasise how unprofitable to India is this lavish outpouring of metallic currency. The purchase of the silver alone means that India's money is being spent abroad to unfruitful purpose. Should the present rates of absorption continue to the end of the year, more than 100 crores of India's money will have been squandered within three short years. Had it been invested, the interest would have strengthened our revenues and could have been spent to India's material advantage. Everybody, therefore, who insists on payments in metal instead of in notes, is directly hampering India's interests. We all know the parable of the servant who entrusted by his master with a talent of silver buried it in the ground instead of putting it to profitable use. He was rightly treated as an unprofitable servant. The moral of the old parable holds good to-day. From time immemorial India has been held up to reproach as the grave of the precious metals. If she is to take her proper place among the progressive nations of the world she must in her own interests do as Japan and other civilised nations do put her hitherto immobile wealth to profitable uses. Happily, there are signs that she is slowly if very slowly freeing herself from her old-world prejudice. The small notes which had to take the place of the rupee as a medium of circulation during the temporary restrictions on encashment are gradually shedding the suspicion with which they were originally regarded and are now, we are assured, becoming more popular in various parts of the country.

REFORM PROPOSALS.

But Hon. Members will expect me to say something on the question of reforms and I think I can deal best with the subject by recalling past history. Men's memories are so short that they dwell on the present and ignore the past which leads up to and conditions the present. And this has been notably the case in connection with this great subject of reform. At the outset of my tenure of office, I warned those who were insistent on political reform that the British temperament was averse to catastrophic change. The expression of opinion was the subject of criticism and the Russian revolution which took place shortly afterwards was seized upon as a text on which to base claims to sweeping changes. I think those who sang a poem over the Russian events, have since repented. Russia indeed has pointed a moral which it would do us all good to take to heart. Let me remind Hon. Members further. In my opening speech to the Council on February, 1917, I informed you that the Government of India had addressed his Majesty's Government on the subject of political reform and as I told you in the September session I continued to press his Majesty's Government for a declaration of policy throughout the first six months of the year. This declaration of policy we obtained on August 20th. That policy was not a new policy devised on the spur of the moment by a Secretary of State fresh to office. It was a policy long and anxiously considered by his Majesty's Government, the promulgation of which happened to coincide with a change in the office of Secretary of State. Nor was Mr. Montagu's visit a happy thought on his part as I pointed out last September. Mr. Chamberlain's resignation involved the transfer of my invitation to Mr. Montagu. It is well to recall these events to the memory of those who attack the Secretary of State as the rash innovator stepping in with a new and out and dried policy immediately on his assumption of office. To these critics I would point out the sequence of events. Can it be seriously suggested that after a few days' tenure of office by a new Secretary of State his Majesty's Government would embark on an announcement of the gravity of that of August 20th unless they had previously had it under their most careful consideration? The suggestion in its statement carries its own refutation. Mr. Montagu simply took up the policy where Mr. Chamberlain had left it. As for those who repudiate what they choose to term disappointing and unacceptable proposals, I would remind them again of my repeated warning that expectations must not be carried to heights of catastrophic change. In the Legislative Council in Delhi last February with Mr. Montagu present I spoke of sane and sober change. I have always been careful to weigh my words to avoid raising expectations beyond those which my words would warrant. If there are those who have built up hopes on the words of others, it is of them they must make complaint and not of me.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AUGUST 20.

I turn now to the announcement of August 20th. I cannot help thinking that some of our critics to-day have forgotten that any such statement of policy was ever made, that the announcement carried the weight and authority not of the Viceroy or Secretary of State, but of his Majesty's Government. It was not challenged in Parliament at the time. It has not been challenged in Parliament since it was received both at home and in India—I believe I do not put it too high—with general satisfaction and those who criticise our report are on sure ground if they can show that our proposals are not in consonance with it. But am I far wrong when I suggest that there are two schools of critics who write and speak as if the announcement of August 20th had never been made at all? Those who reject its basic pledge and those who reject the limitations whereby that pledge was conditioned, have always regarded the announcement of August 20th as the terms of reference in accordance with which the Secretary of State and I had to discharge the duty laid upon us during last winter months. I regard it now as the touchstone that must be applied to our proposals. If they fall short of the policy embodied in it, then those who complain of their inadequacy have good ground for asking for a further extension of the scheme. On the other hand, if our proposals trespass beyond the limits it imposed upon us, they should be brought within its bounds. We had the right neither to fall short of nor to go beyond our terms of reference I come now to the proposals themselves. Let me once again refer to the two schools of our critics. According to one the Secretary of State is the villain of the piece, the Viceroy his unhappy victim who has put his signature to the report perforce and against his better judgment. According to the other, a sympathetic Secretary of State has been enmeshed in the net of the cold, hard bureaucracy and has consented to proposals far short of those he would otherwise have advocated. I am going to ignore these criticisms. Issues of the magnitude of our proposals are outside and beyond the personal factor. Our proposals are before the public for criticism.

OUR COURSE OF INVESTIGATION.

How we arrive at our results is neither here nor there. The one question at issue is the scheme—is it good or bad? If bad, how best can it be amended? But that you may know that it did not spring forth in full panoply from our brains like Athena from the head of Zeus, let me give you in brief the history of its production. In the third paragraph of the report we have sketched in the barest outline the course of our investigation. The sketch gives but a faint impression of the close touch which we preserved with the members of the Government of India throughout. Indeed from our return to Delhi early in January up to our departure for Dehra Dun at the end of March we were in daily communication with them. All that time the proposals were being hammered out in frequent conferences both with them and with the members of the Secretary of State's delegation. I could point out the originators of this or that proposal in our scheme, but it would be beside the mark. What I wish to emphasise is the very careful examination which this great problem received not only from the Secretary of State and myself, but from my colleagues and those distinguished gentlemen who accompanied Mr. Montagu. We followed up every possible line of advance. We scrutinized all the suggestions which had been offered to us. It was only after the most careful sifting of suggested policies that we decided upon the proposals in our scheme. Surely, it is not without significance that my colleagues signed a despatch conveying their cordial support to the general policy which the report embodies, that the associates of the Secretary of State recorded their united support of our recommendations, which in their view, while safeguarding Imperial interests and providing for the proper maintenance of law and order, carry out his Majesty's Government's announcement of 20th August last, by providing at once for such an instalment of self-government as is at present practicable and safe, together with statutory machinery for its development at subsequent stages and that the Council of India put on record a minute giving the general policy of our scheme their unanimous support. Those who would lay stress then on the personal factor in this issue would do well to remember that it is not enough to dispose of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. They have to account for this very weighty concensus of official opinion.

REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

I will now turn to a general consideration of the criticisms of our proposals. It is obviously impossible for me to deal with them seriatim within the compass of a speech, but it may be useful to indicate my attitude in general terms. I take my stand in the first place on the announcement of August 20th. The policy embodied in that announcement is binding at all events on me. I cannot recognise the validity of criticisms which impeach it. For me they must be out of court. The place where they should be heard is the high court of Parliament and I would remind Hon. Members that such criticisms have never once been advanced in Parliament during the twelve months since that statement of policy was made. They were not even forthcoming in the debate on the Indian budget—the occasion of all others when the critics of our policy might have been expected to make a brave show. In the second place, I wish to remind Hon. members of a significant sentence which occurs in paragraph 289 of the Report. We have carried the advance right up to the line beyond which our principles forbid us to go. I will content myself with this extract, but the whole of the remainder of the paragraph is pertinent. What I wish to emphasise is this. Substantial steps were promised. In my own heart I am confident that substantial steps are provided in our proposals. We have not kept back something like hucksterers in the market, something which we would be prepared to give as a result of pressure. Everything has been placed on the table for all men to see. In the words of the report, we have carried the advance right up to the line beyond which our principles forbid us to go, but within that line we are prepared to consider criticisms and suggestions. Far be it from me to claim any infallibility for our proposals. I would, however, say this, that it is for those who criticise to offer their alternative to our plan. We found nothing easier during the course of our inquiry last cold weather than to riddle with criticism each and every suggestion made to us. The problem before us was to select the scheme which would be open to criticism least, for, do not forget this, our task was to devise a transitional constitution containing within itself potentialities of advance together with the machinery by which at definite periods that advance could be secured. Such a transitional constitution must, in the nature of things, be peculiarly open to attack, and the Secretary of State and I made clear in our report that we recognised this to be the case. Let me quote our own words:

"Hybrid executives, limited responsibility, assemblies partly elemcted and partly nominated, divisions of functions, reservations, general and particular, are devices that can have no permanent abiding place. They bear on their faces their transitional character and they can be worked only if it is clearly recognised that that is their justification and their purpose. They cannot be so devised as to be logical. They must be charged with potentialities of friction. Hope of avoiding mischief lies in facing the fact that they are temporary expedients for training purposes, and in providing that the goal is not merely kept in sight, but made attainable, not by agitation, but by the operation of machinery, inherent in the scheme itself."

Criticise then freely, but remember that if your criticism is to be useful, it must be constructive and not merely destructive. You must give us something which we can set up in the place of that which you destroy.

OUTLINES OF THE SCHEME.

Let me now sketch in broad strokes our scheme as I see it. In the domain of the Government of India the fundamental principle is laid down that its authority must remain, in essential matters, indisputable. That is basic, but consider the advance, which subject to that principle, we propose. An assembly, in the main elected, infinitely more representative of India than the Council as now constituted; an assembly, before which all business will normally be brought, able to express its opinion and exert its influence in respect of all matters pertaining to the Government of India and if the Government through the Council of State retains its will effective, the use of that power is conditioned. It can only be exercised on the certificate of the Governor-General-in-Council, that the matter in issue is in the interests of peace, order and good Government. Surely no one can say that this scheme does not involve a large increase in the influence of the representatives upon the actions of the Government of India.

I turn next to the domain of the provinces. Here we come upon the division of functions of Government into the two categories of transferred and reserved subjects. This division has been the object of much criticism, but I doubt whether the wit of man can devise any other device whereby the progressive transfer of responsibility can be secured. Now what advance is secured in this domain? In the sphere of transferred subjects the will of the Legislative Council is in the main to prevail. But even in the sphere of reserved subjects the development is marked (here too the will of the Legislative Council normally is in the main to prevail), and even in the exceptional cases where the machinery of the Grand Committee has to be set in motion, the Governors certificate. The powers of the Legislative Council will remain unimpaired, for in the constitution of the Grand Committee will be reproduced the proportionate strength of officials and non-officials in the Councils as at present constituted. Thus in the domain of Provincial Governments the immediate advance is immense and the road forward lies open and defined.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

I said that I would not follow up the various criticisms which have been made on our scheme, but Hon. members will probably expect something from me on the vexed question of communal representation. I cannot help thinking that much more has been read into our proposals than they were intended to convey. We wished indeed to make it clear that in our opinion communal electorates were to be deprecated for the reasons set out in our report. But it was in the main to the method of securing communal representation by communal electorates that we took exception, and not to communal representation itself. The careful reader of the Report will see that we regard this as inevitable in India and that we clearly contemplate the representation of those communities and classes and interests who prove their case before the Committee shortly to be appointed to examine the question I am most anxious that the fullest representation should be secured to the various classes and communities in India, but I am frankly doubtful myself whether the best method for securing that representation is through a system of separate electorates. However, I am content to leave the unravelling of this important question in the hands of the Committee who will have the fullest evidence placed before them and will be free to make such recommendations as they think right, unfettered by our report.

One last word on the subject of reforms. Hon. members are aware of the stress we lay in the report on the necessity for educational advance. Last year we approached the Secretary of State with our proposals. But it was suggested to us that in view of the impending discussion on reforms, and especially on the future relation of local Provincial and Imperial finances, it would be better to postpone their consideration. We have now approached the Secretary of State again and with his consent our circular letter to local governments on this vital subject will be published this afternoon.

ALLIES VICTORIOUS ADVANCE.

I began with the war and it is with the war that I end. For not only does the war dominate all our thoughts, on its successful issue depends the very liberty of the world, without which our schemes for the liberalising of India's political institutions would be vain indeed. The shadows seem to be slowly lifting. We can almost fancy we can see the first faint flicker of victorious peace, dawning on the horizon. From March to July, Germany put forth her strength on a great effort to separate the French and British armies, to capture Paris, to force her way to the Channel ports before the full flow of America's numbers should finally rob her of all hope of victory. She put forth her whole strength and failed. "And with her failure came a dramatic change." The genius of Foch delivered a mighty counterstroke on the whole front from the Aisne to the Marne and the Allied armies hurled the Germans back. Before they could recover from the blow the Allies struck again and yet again. And ever since the Germans have been receding, seeking in vain to husband their fast diminishing manpower. Nor can they look for help from Austria or Turkey or Bulgaria, for all three are sorely pressed. The fifth year of the war has thus been ushered in full of high hopes for the Allies. But the end is not yet, and so far from success tempting us to relax our efforts, it calls on us to redouble them. The greater and more sustained our efforts now the sooner will come the triumph of the unconquerable cause of righteousness and liberty, bringing to the stricken world the unspeakable blessing of peace.

PROVISIONAL COLLECTION OF TAXES BILL.

After his Excellency the Viceroy's speech Sir William Meyer introduced the Provisional Collection of Taxes Bill and explained that under the existing law tax was collected from the date on which an Act was passed but the present Bill would confer powers to collect provisionally certain classes of taxes from the date of the introduction of the measure in the Council.

Mr. Patel pointed out that under the Government of India Act for the Council to pass the Bill would be *ultra vires*.

Sir William Meyer said he would be willing to abide by the decision of Parliament.

He next introduced the Paper Currency Bill and explained that this would enable them to place the ordinance of 15th April providing that silver held in the United States or in transit to India be held as part of the Paper Currency Reserve on the statute book for the period of war and six months thereafter.

GOLD COINAGE BILL.

Sir William Meyer introduced the Gold Coinage Bill and explained that it would continue the existing ordinance of 14th June 1918 for the period of war and six months. It allowed the coinage of sovereigns by a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay and also to the issue of gold mohurs, which have been discontinued.

Mr. Hogg could not understand why the life of the Bill had been limited to war period and six months.

Sir George Lowndes intervened saying that the matter would be reconsidered after the war.

Sir George Barnes introduced the Non-ferrous Metals Bill which was to prevent the subjects of States at present at war with his Majesty from obtaining control during the period of war and for five years thereafter over any business connected with certain non-ferrous metals and metallic ores. He said all personages engaged in these industries must be licensed. Persons who satisfy local Governments that they are not hostile foreigners will be entitled to a license.

PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY BILL.

Sir George Lowndes introduced the Provincial Insolvency Bill and explained that the measure had been found necessary for areas outside big towns and mentioned complaints received during the last ten years. The speaker reminded the Council that a committee assembled last September which was attended by Messrs. K. K. Chanda, Krishna Sahay, Sir William Vincent, Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, two district judges and one sub-judge from Madras. They made valuable suggestions and the Bill was the outcome of their labours. They were against the repeal, but urged for amendments. The present Bill was also complimentary to the Usurious Loans Bill passed last cold weather, and the present Bill was the fulfilment, so to say, of the promise given by Sir William Vincent. The speaker explained at some length the important changes in the Bill and expressed the hope that the Select Committee would steer the Bill clear of all shoals.

## INTERPELLATIONS

TRADE AFTER WAR.

At yesterday's Council, Sir George Barnes replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding trade arrangements after the war, said: "The Indian opinion has already been consulted on the commercial problems likely to arise after the war in so far as they concern India. No definite policy has as yet been decided on as far as the Government of India are aware beyond that involved in the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference, and I am unable to make any further statement at present."

"The hon. member has no doubt seen the published report of the Committee on commercial and industrial policy after the war which is, I believe, at present under the consideration of his Majesty's Government If he so desires I shall be very glad to lay a copy on the table."

EMIGRATION TO COLONIES.

Sir George Barnes, replying to Sir Dinshaw Wacha's question regarding Indian emigration to the colonies, said: "I can assure the hon. member and through him the Indian public that there is no departure or intended departure on the part of the Government of India from the declared new policy respecting Indian emigration in consequence of any resolution which may have been passed by the Fiji Legislative Council."

INDIAN MINTS.

Sir William Meyer, replying to Sir Dinshaw Wacha's question regarding the Indian mints said: "The Government of India have taken all possible steps to increase the coining capacity of the mints in order to enable them to deal with the large amount of silver that is arriving in India from America. The principal measures taken have been as follows: (1) In both the mints a system of working a two shifts day has been adopted as yielding better results than the previous system of working full overtime during periods of pressure. (2) The Nizam has consented to allow the Hyderabad mint, as the pressure for the Hyderabad Government coinage relaxes, to undertake for the Government of India the coinage of the bronze quarter anna pieces which will enable the Calcutta mint, which ordinarily coins those pieces, to increase its output of whole rupees. (3) The Secretary of State has been asked to send to India, as soon as possible, an increased supply of automaton balances. (4) An increased supply of electric power for the Calcutta mint has been arranged for. These and some other subsidiary measures will, it is hoped, enable the two mints to work up to an average daily output of 25 lakhs of whole rupees for 22 working days monthly, provided certain difficulties regarding the supply of labour and supervising staff do not become acute and there is no breakdown in the existing machinery the parts of which are now somewhat old. With the provision of the extra balances mentioned above it is possible that the daily output may eventually be increased to 30 lakhs.

## FRENCH POSITION EXTENDED

### ENEMY RESISTS DESPERATELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Recd. 11-10 p.m., Sept. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at the French headquarters, wiring last night, says:—The enemy is desperately resisting between the Somme and the Aisne. We are extending our positions north-east of Noyon. Violent fires are reported in the Vesle region especially at Meurival and Barbonvil. The enemy is apparently destroying stores prior to withdrawal. Numerous convoys are reported moving northwards.

## ENEMY RETIRING ALONG WHOLE BATTLE-FRONT.

(Continued from page 7.)

The hour seems close at hand when the superb efforts of the Allies will begin to bear fruit. One of our great Chiefs said yesterday: "We are in the last lap and close to the winning post."

## GENERAL MANGIN'S FURTHER ADVANCE.

### FIVE DAYS' HARD FIGHTING BETWEEN AILETTE AND AISNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says General Mangin's attack on the plateaus between the Ailette and the Aisne yesterday afternoon resulted in another important advance. On the left opposite Guny we have the bridgehead across the Ailette and the French troops occupied the wood westward of Coucy-le-Chateau. They also established a footing in the little wood southward of Moulin-de-Nogent as we are now barely a mile from Couey. On the main, the plateau Terny-Sorny, which resisted several attacks, was taken and a footing obtained on the plateaus north-eastward of Crouy. North-eastward of Crouy we are on the edge of the second plaeau across the Margival valley through which the Soissons-Laon railway runs. Over 1,200 prisoners were taken during the day The tanks played an important part in yesterday's French attack also the airmen. The enemy is naturally defending the plateaus tooth and nail.

GROUND LITTERED WITH ENEMY DEAD.

The Prussian Guards delivered five futile counter-attacks leaving the ground littered with their dead. Five days' hard fighting between the Ailette and the Aisne have given good result. First, the powerfully organised line across the Terny-Sorny plateau has been taken and second, the line is already being attacked. The French are across the Ailette at several points. The battle has used up several of the enemy's best divisions, who are no match for General Mangin's colonials.

## GENERAL ENEMY FLEGHT

### GERMANS IN PANIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Recd. 11-40 p.m., Sept. 4.

Reuter's special correspondent at the British headquarters, wiring this evening, says: The long bitter battle which was expected to develop out of yesterday's attack against the famous switch line broke suddenly during the afternoon into a general enemy flight. From the time we carried the switch system at 7-30 until well after midday German resistance stiffened, then died down so suddenly that it was evident that the enemy was withdrawing as hastily as he could.

HARASSING FIRE.

At 10-30, this morning, our airmen reported that no Germans could be seen west of the Nord canal de la Sensee (which runs nearly due south from Douai) save a few outposts at places along the bank. So rapidly have our guns got across the entrenched zone that six inch high velocities since early morning have been maintaining a continuous harassing fire on the Marquoin crossing, on the Cambrai road whence all the heavy German transport has to escape. By eleven o'clock the Royal Naval division had advanced nearly eight miles since yesterday morning and is still going.

ENEMY SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

Northward of the Scarpe our troops have done little more than steadily throw forward covering flank. Our infantry outran the support of guns despite the fact that batteries galloped forward in a way reminiscent of army manœuvres. Enemy gunfire was desultory and nowhere formidable. The enemy is evidently desperately short of artillery ammunition on this part of the front. The surprise occasioned by the rapidity of our advance seems to have been complete. Many fires are springing up in many places far back. The Germans have dammed the Scarpe and water has spread over a considerable area but has not interfered with our progress. We have struck the enemy in a new place northwards where our troops stormed and captured Richebourg St. Vaast.

NUMEROUS MACHINE GUNS CAPTURED.

Weather continues ideal for field warfare. The airmen are having a great time, flying little more than two hundred feet above ground. Whereever the enemy is met with he seems to be in a state of semi-panic. The number of machine-guns we have already collected is said to run into thousands. We have captured the crews of some heavy howitzers who had just blown up their guns. They complained that they had scarcely been able to fire at all owing to want of shells. Comparatively few guns have fallen into our hands since the enemy early in the battle sent his batteries scampering to the rear.

## OUTSKIRTS OF SALENCY REACHED.

### ENEMY CAMPS MACHINE-GUNNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4, 3-40 a.m.

Recd. 12 midnight Sept. 4.

Last night's French communiqué says: Our infantry have crossed the Somme opposite Epenancourt. Further south, the French gained a footing in Genvry, east of the Canal du Nord, capturing two hundred prisoners. East of Noyon, we made fresh progress and reached the outskirts of Salency. Artillery fire continues to be heavy in this region. Between the Ailette and the Aisne yesterday we captured 1,200 prisoners.

AVIATION.

The Aviators are very active in cooperating with the artillery, and destroying the centres of resistance. Nineteen enemy aeroplanes and nine balloons were brought down and tons of bombs dropped on back areas, camps were machine-gunned.

**Serial Story**

# THE HAMMERS OF HATE

**BY GUY THORNE**

(Author of "When it Was Dark," A Lost Cause," etc.)

*(SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.")*

### CHAPTER—IX.

Ivory put his hand upon a little lever and pulled it towards him. There was a clang down below and an answering one from a gong above his head. The throbbing of the oil engines ceased, and the gentle lip-lap of the waves became suddenly audible.

He was standing in the conning tower with Mr. Gordon, and through the transparent plates the frowning mass of Ravenrock Island towered up into the sky, not more than a quarter of a mile ahead of the port bow. There was no moon, but the night was again brilliant with stars, as the submarine, "awash" or riding on the surface, rolled a little.

"We'll go out and take an observation or two," Ivor said, and Gordon actuated the worm and wheel gear which opened the two inch door of rubber glass.

They stepped out upon the slippery deck, only some four feet above the water. The sea was calm. Far up to the north they saw the riding lights of the fishing fleet from Cockermouth, while to the south the port and star-board lights of the midnight mail from Heysham to Belfast were just clearing the point of Ayre at the north extremity of the Isle of Man. There was not a single vessel anywhere near them, and the grim rampart of cliffs above showed no signs of life.

"Well, we have had a very successful passage so far," Ivor said to Gordon. "Now the difficult part begins! I can see my marks on the north bow distinctly—that crage to port, and the top of the gate-house to starboard. They are about three hundred yards apart, and between them is the entrance to the passage. Now the difficult part begins, Mr. Gordon!"

The ex-Chief Petty Officer shrugged his shoulders.

"If there's any passage at all," he said, "we'll shove her through it. A cup of hot soup all round, and perhaps a tot of rum in it, and then we are all ready, sir. Rob Grier has got a kettle on the electric stove. We had better submerge, sir, and lie on the bottom, sir, out of the currents. We can't drift, according to your observations. And then we can turn on the searchlights, and feel our way along the rock."

"Very well, Gordon, I'll go down and wake Miss Saintsbury."

"You wouldn't think it best to leave her asleep, sir, while we attempt the tunnel?"

"I would much rather in every way, Gordon, but she made me promise that I'd wake her, and I daren't break it."

"That's the Saintsbury blood," said the sailor with a little chuckle, "I'm thinking that to-night Ben Scourie's going to pay off a lot of scores against the House of Kyle," and with that, he strode back into the conning tower, and Ivor followed. The heavy transparent door swung into its place with a little sough of air, and a slight click, and as Ivor descened the rubber-covered ladder to the interior of the boat, he heard the telegraph at work from above, saw Laing and Blacow just below his feet hurrying to their stations, until the hissing and gurgling sound of water, as the diving tanks filled, and the wrench of the planes told him that "The Vengeance" was sinking.

It was Margaret who had christened the boat by that name. She would have nothing of Ivor's suggestions, but before going on board at midnight, had smashed a bottle of champagne upon the deck, and given the vessel its new name.

And from the expression on the faces of the three Ben Scourie men, no less than the determination upon her own, Ivor felt that she was right.

He passed along the central gangway, among the intricate glittering machinery, where the electric lights showed up every detail. It was like standing in a long tunnel of steel, and there was a faint acid smell in the air from the accumulators.

The electrician was busy at a little stove and rack containing plates, just beyond the conning tower ladder, and Ivor passed him to the forward part of the submarine where the tunnel began to narrow, and where in a ship of war, the torpedoes and torpedo tubes would be placed. Now, the space was occupied by a cabin, and separated from the rest of the ship by a light partition of matchwood. Ivor knocked upon the door and waited. He was answered almost immediately, and in a minute Margaret Saintsbury came out. She wore a jersey of Shetland wool, a short skirt of navy blue and long fishing boots. Her masses of golden hair gleamed under a Tam o' Shanter, with a bow of the Ben Scourie tartan fastened on one side.

Ivor thought she had never looked more lovely.

There was a serene confidence about her, an utter absence of fear, which re-animated them all. They were brave men, quite undaunted by what was before them, resolute to persist to the end. But even so, the sight of their tall, radiant, young mistress, smiling calmly upon them, consolidated courage.

"Where are we," she said brightly, "are we nearly at the island?"

"Not a quarter of a mile away, miss," said Laing, "and lying at the bottom of the sea, and that's the first time you've ever done that I'll be bound!"

"It seems very much the same as anywhere else," she answered laughing, "at least at present. What are your plans?" she asked, turning to Ivor.

"We are all going to have some supper, and then we are going to search for the opening. The tide will just be turning as we find it. We shall go in with the first of the flood, which will help us along, though we shall have to keep just enough way for steering. An occasional touch of the propeller will do it. Did you sleep all right?"

"Perfectly, as if I was in my bed at home. Please give me some of that very nice soup, Mr. Grier, I did not know you were a cook!"

The young electrician blushed, and forebore to explain that the mixture in the sauce-pan was some very special turtle soup out of bottles which Ivor had brought on board. And then, in high good humour with themselves they stood round, sipping the life-giving liquid, and jesting, as is the way with resolute, determined folk upon the eve of peril.

* * *

Margaret came up into the conning tower with Gordon and Ivor.

A rattle of machinery was heard, and the submarine began to lift from the sea bed. Then Gordon, with one hand upon a wheel pulled over the vulcanite handle of an electric switch with the other, and Margaret gave a cry of wonder. They themselves, save for a single shaded electric bulb, were in darkness, but looking out before them, they saw a sword of light flashing out below, wheeling and moving this way and that, as Gordon moved the directing gear. For yards ahead, the water above and below became a brilliant emerald, through which a white pencil of light moved hither and thither, making a great circle of radiance, which, as the submarine moved slowly onwards, seemed ever retreating before them. Gordon watched a dial upon which a needle quivered. Ever and again he shouted an order through a speaking tube, and as he did so the needle moved backwards and forwards.

After a minute or two he turned to Ivor. "We're now just about twenty feet below the surface, sir," he said, "and I'll keep her there. We can't fail to find the opening at this depth."

He took a metal cap attached to a silk, covered wire, and placed it on his head; flaps of metal and vulcanite descended on each side and covered his ears.

"What's he doing, Ivor dear?" Margaret whispered.

"That's an hydrophone," he answered, "it's an electrical device. By its means Gordon will be able to hear the swell of the sea beating against the under-water rock of the island and the sucking noise as the water pours into the cavern—look. I believe he has it now!"

Ivor was right. Gordon had heard something.

"We are there, sir, within a hundred yards. I am certain of it. Keep a sharp look-out,"—and he ordered the electric motors to "dead slow."

Then the three of them peered through the glass at the twisting swords of light which played up, down, and horizontally, as if dancing in a fantastic measure. A shoal of fish crossed the illuminated area, and Margaret was about to cry out in her excitement and wonder, when the beams crossed, met again, and focussed themselves.

"Here we are, sir, at last," said Gordon.

The change was immediately apparent. The light now no longer stretched away through the water, but was brought up short, flattened as it were, like a stream from a hose pipe directed against a wall. In front of them, clearly seen, was something resembling the arch of a great railway tunnel, and round it long tentacles of sea-weed waved like green and amber banners.

"Look," said the sailor, "it's big enough, at any rate—now, sir, you can feel the tide going in."

It was as he had said. There was a curious and perceptible vibration all through the submarine. The water raced past her outer skin, and then, it seemed in a single instant, the tunnel towered above them and vanished.

They had entered.

The three men down below saw nothing. They stood at their posts, tended their engines, and did their duty. Mr. Gordon, the brain of the ship, his hands moving from wheel to lever, clanging orders down by the telegraph, or shouting them through the speaking tube, had little or no sentiment about the passage. It was his duty to steer the submarine to safety, and he did it with marvellous skill.

But for Margaret and Ivor, standing close together, the experience was one which they never forgot. The searchlights ahead lit up the green water to glory. And the tunnel was so comparatively narrow that the light pierced through the water and fell upon its sides. Through the shimmering haze they saw colours which no human being had seen since, millions of years ago, the forces of nature heaved Ravenrock Island up out of the sea. Glittering diamonds of the quartz in the granite; long straited lines of coral pink, dead-white and lemon-coloured rock—the smooth arch of the tunnel above them as they looked through the dome of the conning tower—all was shifting gold, white, pink, and tenderest green.

Ivor's arm stole round Margaret's waist. He drew her close to him.

"Darling! he said, "this seems like the entrance to paradise. And think! no eyes have ever dwelt upon this loveliness before!"

"It's for you and me," she whispered, "an omen of hope."

Mr. Gordon had taken off the cap of the hydrophone. He bent forward, peering through the colloid.

"So far," he said, turning to them, "it's easy going. We must be half way under already."

Even as he spoke, there came a blunt, jarring noise, and the whole ship quivered from stem to stern.

It seemed as if the structure rang like a bell.

"We're up against a dead wall!" Gordon shouted, "I don't believe there's a passage right through. . ."

He called down the speaking-tube, the submarine went astern with a clanging of engine-room bells, a buzz and a jar, as another searchlight, midships on the starboard beam flashed out.

Gordon gave a grunt of relief. "It's all right," he said, "the passage takes a sharp turn to the right—see—her nose is going round all right, the tide is freshening."

It was so. If they had been going at anything like ordinary speed, the subarine would have broken herself against the solid wall of rock. Now, she swung round like a piece of stick upon the surface of a stream, and shot away at tremendous speed.

The lights flickered above and below, but the actual tunnel was no more. They were in an immense cavern, the extent of which could not be determined by their lights, and the rush of the subterrranean river alone carried them onwards.

"I think we are all right now, sir," Gordon said, mopping his face with a handkerchief. "There can't be any further obstacles, but it was a near thing. We're going twenty knots, like a cork in a fairway. We are in the very centre of the underground current, and it's steering us straight on!"

"Straight on to victory," Margaret whispered into Ivor's ear. Gordon's broad back was turned to them, and he took her in his arms and kissed her for the first time that night. It was a wonderful moment! They were out of the known and habitable world. The resistless tide of ocean was carrying them onwards under the swell and pressure of great waters. But they were together, and there was an ecstasy in their kiss.

Mr. Gordon gave a shout. He caught furiously at the steering wheel, and turned the spokes with desperate energy. It was of no awail. Standing there, they felt the submarine swerving from side to side, and were flung against the stalwart figure of the navigator. His hands relaxed from the wheel. For a moment they became a swaying, pitching group, and then Gorden laughed aloud.

"We're through it!" he said, "we're in the island lake now! That was the last rush of the flooding tide. Miss Margaret, I've brought you through!"

They saw his weather-beaten face glow with pride. His eyes shone, and as the boat righted herself and glided onwards. Margaret took his great hand in hers, and smiled in his face.

"You've brought us through!" she cried, "another peril over—the greatest of all! We are near to my brother now!"

"We're in the middle of the wasps' nest at any rate, Missie," said Mr. Gordon. "I've brought ye into the last stronghold o' Kyle, and thank ye."

Then he whipped away from her and shouted down the speaking tube.

A faint answering voice reached them in the conning tower. It came from Laing who was scrutinising his indicators below.

"We're in open water now. We're just drifting slowly. What'll I do?"

Gordon tugged a great silver watch from his pocket. "There's an hour yet before dawn," he said to Ivor. "We must sink her, and go down to the bottom."

Then he swore aloud, dashed a the vulcanite switches and snapped them down.

"I'd forgotten," he said, "we'd all lights on! And though we're twenty feet below the surface by the indicator, the light shining up through the water would scare an armada!"

As he spoke the submarine was sinking. She grounded on the bottom with a soft thud as the weight of her sank into the ooze.

Gordon turned on a side light and peered down in the direction of the beam.

"A nice bottom of white sand," he said, "and now, sir, if you'll give me leave, I'll just go and get a bit of sleep. The last hour has taken all my juice out o' me."

He stumbled down the ladder like a drunken man. Laing caught him, and Laing and Blacow together carried him to a berth amidships, where, in an instant he sank into a profound slumber.

Ivor and Margaret came down from the conning tower, went along the gangway to where it opened a little above the pit of the accumulators, and balanced themselves upon the polished rail of steel.

"Well here we are at last, Blacow," said Ivor, "just under two months, and here we are!"

He held out his hand, and the other gripped it.

"I said that yo' were a true chip o' t' ould block," said Blacow, "and now yo've proved it. Eh, but if Mester David could see us now!"

"Johnnie," Laing broke in, "you're a guid little mon o' yor inches, and terribly strong, speaking physically. Ye're loyal to Mr. McGregor—as I was. But, ye canna' be animated by the same emotions as I am—and that sleeping lump. Gordon there, and young Rob' Grier. The Hammers of Hate are not beating in your brain, like they are in ours!"

Mr. Blacow smiled slowly. "You wait and see, Bill," he said with a side glance at Ivor and Margaret, and then, with a swift, sharp interrogation—"What's the plans now, Sir?"

"At early dawn," Ivor said. "before they can possibly spot us, we shall rise to the surface. Then we shall take a look round and find out where we are. It's true, it must be true, that this island—so solid to the outside view—is in reality a great basin of which the outer walls are the sides. We're lying at the bottom of the inner lake.

The silent Robert Grier broke in.

"This island," he said in a dreamy voice, "is between six and seven miles round. It's almost a perfect circle. Therefore, if it's what we suppose, we are lying on the bed of a lake a mile each way from the centre."

"We shall soon know all about it," said Ivor, "when we rise to the surface. At present we are absolutely in the dark as to our next move. The great thing is, that we're here—five men, absolutely determined, and well armed."

* * *

Mr. Gordon tumbled out of his bunk, punctual to the moment. He put his great red fists into his eyes, and was instantly awake and alert.

"We'll get up," he said shortly, "and see what there is to see."

Again the swish of water expelled from the tanks by the powerful pumps, a sudden sense in the brain as of moving upwards in a lift, and the inevitable turtle-back of the submarine broke the water.

Three of them crowded into the conning tower, the other two clung on to the ladder and looked out through the transparent sides; and this is what they saw.

High above, red spears of dawn were paling the stars, and changing the black vault of night. But these were far up above the enormous basin in which they lay. Here it was all grey and ghostlike, though each moment the vision grew clearer. Ivor suddenly opened the door of the conning tower, called to the others, and they all crowded out upon the deck.

Unmoored as she was, the submarine floated without movement. The subterranean tide had flowed into the immense hollow cup, and was at its full; there was not a ripple upon the ice-grey water.

Then their eyes became accustomed to the light, and ranged round with awe-struck wonder.

"The Vengeance" lay motionless upon the surface of a great lake—unlike any other lake that any of them had ever seen.

In the centre of the water rose an island, crowned with grey towers and cupolas. A fantastic palace had been built upon the central rock, which rose so suddenly out of the lake.

As to their own position, they found themselves skirting a narrow beach of pebbles, from which pine trees rose up in tall terraces towards the sky. The race of the tide had swept them round a segment of the great circle, and they were not two hundred yards from the wooded descent, while the ghost-castle was quite a mile away.

It stood there, rising upon its rock, like a castle of the dead. No light showed—there was not a sign of life

"Where have we come to?" Margaret whispered, "is Angus there—there?"

They were all of them silent. This place was outside humane experience—a magic, fairy place which sent awe into their souls.

"That's where the Witch lives!" Laing suddenly cried, and his voice echoed over the leaden water. "The Countess o' Kyle, Countess o' Kyle! Hae we tracked ye doon to ye're lair?"

"Bill, youre a damn fool," said Blacow, reaching up his long arms until they gripped his friend's shoulders. "Caution, caution, say not another word."

"Eh, but this is a weird place."

There came a change. The sun had mounted the confining barrier of cliff. Rose lights crept down yard by yard. A blue mist rose from the surface of the lake and vanished above. There was a chatter and crying of sea-birds.

Things took form and shape. They saw that the castle in the middle of the lake was connected to the further shore by a long causeway set upon piles. They saw also that all the sides of the basin were covered with a deep green verdure of pines and undergrowth. To the right of where they floated, and not more than two hundred yards away, a arble terrace of steps, edged by boxwod hedges descended right into the still water. Crowning the descent was a Grecian temple of white marble—a summer-house for lazy afternoons. The sun soared up the sky—it seemed that they could hear the noise of its coming.

As it topped the black rim, the whole interior of the island flashed into vivid summer life.

The trees changed from jade to emerald—to a more lucent green than that. They saw great woods of rhododendrons were still in mauve and purple flower. The slanting beaches of many-coloured pebbles and white sand, melted imperceptibly into a lake of sapphire. And, dominating everything, a mile away, the sun made the central island and its clustering buildings a vision of paradise itself.

They clustered on the deck of the submarine, too enthralled to move or speak.

Brighter and brighter grew the sun, and each moment the sense of summer grew.

They knew that the north winds might blow far overhead, and all the northern world be chilled with cold, but here, an eternal summer would reign always at least, a mitigated winter and an autumn languorous with love.

The whole vista was becoming brilliant-bright. They could see things quite distinctly—the pine wood coming down to the very edge of the water, the Grecian temple above.

"I'm stunned by the beauty of it all," Ivore said—"we're all stunned for the moment. This is a sort of heaven. Minute by minute it grows upon us. But, let us remember why we have come."

He went to the very end of the deck, where the rails met at a point, and waved his arms abroad.

"It's perfect," he said, "but it's an evil perfection! We are here to rescue Sir Angus. If we stay on the surface much longer, there will be keen eyes in the Castle yonder who will search us out. What are we to do? We must make our decision in an instant."

(To be continued on Sunday, 8th instant.)

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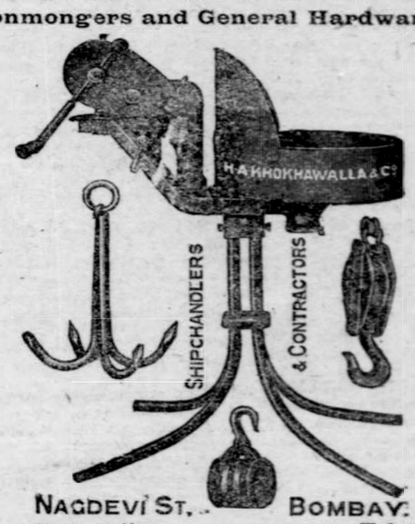


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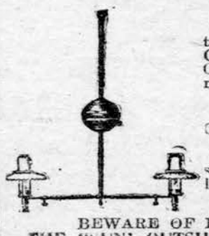

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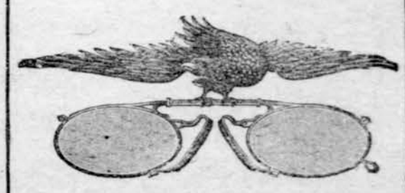

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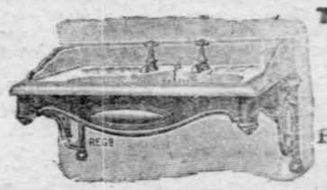

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